The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 88 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1915 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915 April.				
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000		
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000		
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	9000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasuga Maru	K. Higo	6238	11th April	23rd April
Bengoco Maru	H. Nomura	5848	18th April	25th April
Satsuma Maru	S Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegram: "Baltic"

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	....
City of Calcutta	7636	....	19th May
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	....
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	....

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	606	957	462	764
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. H. A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA,"	2,148,	Saturday, 17th April		†Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday, 19th April	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., D. & C.M.
"DUMRA,"	1,695,	Thursday, 22nd April	9 a.m.	§C.M.

†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 22nd April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 29th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 22nd April, via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

15th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388		3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

S. H. BANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/.
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. ISHIBASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Sahib M. M. Ukil's

HEALTH-LITERATURE

becomes a great force in the land.

The most up-to-date Books of Health to Young and Old distributed gratis and post free. Apply to

THE SWADESHI SADAI PHARMACY,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds the nerves and makes life worth living.

B—19

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 332

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2404

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 372

WANTED.

WANTED—A house near Railway Station, Parel, or Dadar. Apply stating rent and accommodation to Box No. 285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 366

WANTED—Fully qualified Medical-man, European, for a group of Gardens in Golaghat District, Assam.—Apply HON. SECRETARY, Golaghat Doctor's Association, Oating P. O. Assam. 182

WANTED—A PRACTICAL DYER, BLEACHER & FINISHER for a local mill. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 321

WANTED—An INTELLIGENT MAN with Banking and Mercantile experience to work as Branch Manager of an Indian Bank at Karachi. Good prospects for a qualified man. Apply to Box No. 287 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 374

WANTED—An experienced well qualified MOTOR ENGINEER, for Motor repair Workshop; must know Motor Car, Motor Cycle, and Magneto repair, and take charge of Workshops. Apply to Box No. 280, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 349

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED a good HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Mhow, at Rs. 70 a month in the temporary establishment for two months at present, with prospects of being confirmed with increased pay if found suitable.
J. W. H. HOUGHTON,
Major R.E.,
191 Offg. A. C. R. E., Mhow.

WANTED at once for the Bombay Customs Motor launches an ASSISTANT MECHANIC competent as a Motor Driver and capable of managing engines of 110 H.P. Initial salary will depend on abilities. Applicants to apply in person with testimonials to the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR in charge, Preventive Service, Town Custom House. 375

WANTED.—An INTELLIGENT CLERK. One having Municipal experience preferred. Starting pay Rs. 30 with good prospects. The person selected will be on six months' probation. Apply stating qualifications.
P. V. DOMINGO,
President, B.M.
Baramati Municipal Office,
Dated, 12th April, 1915. 362

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of CHIEF CLERK, Chief Engineer's Office, A.-B. Railway, Chittagong. Salary from Rs. 175 rising to Rs. 250.

Applicants must have a second knowledge of Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways and those of State Railways under Construction, and be thoroughly conversant with the preparation of budgets, estimates, etc. Capability in drafting, precis writing and correspondence and in the management and control of a large office staff is indispenable.

Applications stating age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience, last appointment held and salary received, together with copies of testimonials, will be received by the THE CHIEF ENGINEER, A.-B. Railway, Chittagong, up to April 15th, 1915. 190

WANTED.

WANTED CAPITALIST with Rs. 10,000 for a good paying commission business no risks, capital safe. Apply to Box No. 238 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 376

WANTED AN ENGLISHMAN to teach English. Apply with terms to Box No. 100A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 169

WANTED a thoroughly COMPETENT CARDER and SPINNER for a local mill. None but thoroughly experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 322

WANTED—Two CANVASSERS to secure orders for Indian cloth in Southern India. Apply sharp personally between 6 and 9 p.m.
DAMODARDASA RATTU,
Panachand Zaverchand, Bungalow,
334 Walkeshwar.

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 80—10—100 for Teachers' Posts in Municipal Schools in the Nagpur Circle. Service pensionable. None but those who have got a previous teaching experience need apply. Apply with testimonials to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nagpur, C. P. 180

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers noted for absolutely clean business methods. 336

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE for 2 seater, Clement Bayard 5 seater in daily use. Apply Dr. BILLIMORIA, opposite London Hotel, Grant Road. 266

A NEW DOCTOR'S BROUGHAM for sale by Messrs. Morgan & Co., London. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 160

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE—A LINOTYPE MACHINE (4 magazine); a CENTURETTE PRINTING MACHINE; also treadle (foolscap). BINDING, PAGING, CUTTING RULING, and other machines; Superroyal hand press, type, etc. Apply immediately to Box No. 286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 373

FOR SALE.—SCOTT MOTOR CYCLE with side car and spares. Perfect running order. Will sell or exchange for 2¾ h.p. lightweight or Triumph and cash. Those with 1914 or 1915, models need apply to Box No. 281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 350

FOR SALE—BERYL, Br. Aus mare, 7 years sound well bred. Winner of prizes in Australia. Good manners. Perfect in carriage or riding—Rs. 1,100.

ENGLISH VICTORIA, Canoe shape, spider wheels by Hooper used lightly for a year, Rs. 800.

Patent Leather Harness nearly new Rs. 60.

The Turnout which is one of the smartest and fastest in Bombay, including stable gear, syce's clothes, etc., for Rs. 1,800 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 161.

TO BE LET

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in the Apollo Chambers. For particulars apply to MANAGER, Pyrke's Apollo Hotel. 363

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET.—2 Godowns bearing Nos. G & H. Sassoon Dock Colaba Insurance minimum. Doors are fire proof. Apply to KHIMJI VISHRAM, Dana Bunder. 259

TO LET—ROOMS with BOARD in Medow Street. Also outside Meals, Tiffin & Dinner Rs. 30 p. m. Cash in advance. Apply to "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

TO LET—A nicely situated BUNGALOW, with plenty of water and every other convenience at Bhangerwadi, Lonavla. Apply to RAJARAM TUKARAM, 21, Hummum St., Bombay. 324

TO SUB LET, FURNISHED for 6 months breezy upper flat open to west 3 rooms, terrace etc., Rs. 75 per month. Apply to Box No. 284, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 365

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.

For five passengers Rs. 75.

For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.

For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.

Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m., Bombay Time on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1915, for the supply of one hundred and eighty pairs of bullocks of 12-2 hands and upwards.

The bullocks should not ordinarily exceed 6 years in age and should be of sound condition. Only such of the animals as are passed by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department subject to the approval of the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him, will be accepted.

The examination and selection of the animals will be made either at Poona or Bombay, and if the examination and selection is made at Poona the contractor shall arrange to despatch to Bombay at his own cost and risk such of the bullocks as have been approved by the Veterinary Inspector of the Health Department and the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him. All arrangements regarding the place for collection and examination of bullocks should be made by the contractor. The number of bullocks collected for examination should not, at any time be, less than fifty pairs. The delivery at Bombay should be at the Municipal Dhobiwada Ground and the whole supply should be made within 2 months of the date on which the intimation of acceptance of the tender is given to the tenderer. The Health Officer shall arrange the dates of examination and selection of bullocks.

A deposit of Rs. 800 only to bear no interest must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract. The amount will in the case of successful tenderer, be retained as the contract deposit and will bear no interest.

Payment for the bullocks supplied will be made in lots of 40 or more pairs on receipt of proper certified bills, in triplicate, but the payment for the first 40 pairs will not be made unless a further supply of 40 pairs is received, i. e. the payment due for 40 pairs will be held as security for the due fulfilment of contract and will be subject to same conditions as the deposit of Rs. 800.

The successful tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th April, 1915. 361.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the following pearls pledged with the above Bank are to be sold. Intending purchasers are required to send in their sealed tenders for each lot separately on or before the 24th day of April, 1915. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned in his office at 3-30 o'clock on 26th April, 1915, when also the reserve bids kept for each lot of pearl will be opened.

Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent which will be returned in full if the tender is not accepted. The deposit will be applied towards the loss, if any, sustained on resale on purchaser's account if the tenderers, whose tenders have been accepted, do not pay off the balance of purchase money and take delivery of the pearls within a week of their receiving intimation that their tender has been accepted.

Subject to the reserve bid as aforesaid the highest tender will be accepted.

The successful tenderers will be informed immediately that their tenders have been accepted and will be required to have the pearls weighed at the Dharamnakanta (public charity scale) and pay off the balance of purchase money.

Printed forms for tender will be supplied on application at the Bank Office.

The rate per Poona Chow offered in the tender should be net to seller, i. e. free of any charges, discounts etc., whatsoever, which will be borne by the purchasers.

The above pearls are open for inspection to intending purchasers at the Bank premises between 12 to 4 p.m. on week days.

ON ACCOUNT OF A. A. R. EBRAHIM.

1. Jivan pearls, Chows 690 or thereabout.
2. Pearls, Chows 6,000 or thereabout.

ON ACCOUNT OF TULLOCKCHAND JHAVERCHAND.

3. Fine Jivan pearls, about Carats 1,192 or thereabout, original No. 146.
4. One Majia pearl, Chows 16 or thereabout, original No. 150.
5. One Golvo pearl, Chows 14 or thereabout, original No. 151.
6. One pair fine pearls, Chows 14 or thereabout, original No. 165.
7. One Drop pearl, Chows 25 or thereabout, original No. 167.
8. Coloured Buttons, Carats 536 or thereabout, original No. 168.
9. Coloured Buttons, Carats 345 or thereabout, original No. 170.
10. Button pearls, Chows 150 or thereabout, original No. 175. 364

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RAO BAHADUR GHANASHAM NILKANTH NADKARNI, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed RAO BAHADUR GHANASHAM NILKANTH NADKARNI, late of Bombay, a Pleader of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Hindu deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of May, 1914, and the probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 15th day of January, 1915, to OOMABAI, of Bombay the widow of the said deceased one of the Executors in the said Will named are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executrix at the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay, her Attorneys within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executrix.
Dated this 7th day of April, 1915. 275

NOTICES.

NOTICE,

SHRIMANT SARKAR GAEKWAR SENAKHASKEL, SHAMSHER BAHADUR VI. OKHAMANDAL MAHAL VAHIVATDAR OFFICE.

ALL officers, as well as gentlemen are hereby, informed that a person, named SHANTILAL HARILAL, had been installed to the post of BRAHMACHARIJI of the temple of SHRI LAXMIJI OF BET, under the special name of YADUNATHJI KRISHNAVALLABHJI, given to him for the time, during which he held this title of Brahmachari, but as the result of a subsequent inquiry, instituted against him, he has been deprived of the said post. Notwithstanding that he is, thus, debarred from assuming, any longer, the title of the Brahmachariji of Shri Laxmiji temple and along with it the special name given to him for the post, he still poses as such. His motive, therefore, appears to be to make an unlawful profit by practising deception on pilgrims coming from distant parts of the country, and thus to damage the income of Shri Laxmiji temple. Owing to these reasons, the Adhikariji of Shri Laxmiji having submitted a request to prevent him, by the issue of a public notice, from doing any further mischief, by misappropriating anything in the name of the said temple, the Suba Saheb, Amreli District, by his No. 139, dated 24th December, 1914, has communicated to this office, the Mahalnihaya Sar Suba Saheb's order (Devasthan Branch) No. 455, dated 11th December, 1914, to issue a notification in this respect. All persons are, therefore, warned against entering into any sort of dealings with the said Shantilal Harilal, still assuming the title of the Brahmachari of Shri Laxmiji of Bet. The temple of Shri Laxmiji of Bet will not be responsible for any act on the part of any one against the warning, given in this notification.

Dated 13th March, 1915.
J. M. CHITNIS.
(Sd.) NILKANTH KASINATH AMBEGAVKAR,
371 Vahivatdar, Okhamandal.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BORA FIDA ALLY ABDULALLY has contracted to sell to our client BORA ADAMJI LOOKMANJI. the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahomedan Street formerly known as Ghellabhai Doolubhdas Street or Race Course outside the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 666 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 207, 206, 204 New No. 13,733 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-6-3/3554 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 3865 and Street No. 52 and also registered in the Books of the Fazandar under No. 4 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Aga Khoosru, on or towards the West by the property of Ibrahim Radrudin and his wife Fatmabai on the North by the said Mahomedan Street and on the South by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Nagoo Assanah.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Dated this 14th day of April, 1915. 368.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last WILL and testament of RADHAKISON CHHOTALAL, a Moonim in the employ of SHAMALBHOY NATHOOBHOY, late of Bombay Modh Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

Bai MANECK, widow of the abovenamed deceased a housewoman residing at Kapadvanj Zilla Kaira at present residing at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort, Modh Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant the executrix named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) A. M. MALABARI,
The 9th day of April 1915
Messrs. JEHANGIR, SEERVAI, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
356 Petitioners' Attorneys.

S. S. "CROSBY HALL."

ARRIVED ON 14th APRIL, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 339

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SHERIFABAI, wife of SHAMSUDDIN HAJI EBRAHIM PENKER, MAHIMWALLA, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, trust, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121 Meadows Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate at Khet near Dadar Elphinstone Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (4563) four thousand five hundred and sixty three Square Yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 391 and 479 New No. 4155 and New Survey No. 1903 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3547 Street No. 1009 and bounded on or towards the east by the land formerly of Pedro Valles and now belonging to Minguel Valdher on or towards the West partly by the property of the purchasers and partly by the property of Sayed Goolamally Vallad Sayed Ahmed Hoosein on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sebastian Rodrigues and now of J. F. Rodrigues and on or towards the South partly by the property of Jamboo Pascoll and partly by the property of Luxmon Kawley.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1915.
MEHTA DALPATRAM AND LALJEE.
Purchasers Attorneys.
121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

MANAGING AGENT.

WORKING CAPITAL REQUIRED ABOUT 3 LAKHS OF RUPEES for

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, Broach. Ordinary shares 9 Lakhs of Rupees. 7 per cent. preference. Shares 3 Lakhs of Rupees. Paid up Capital Ten Lakhs. Balance not subscribed. Contains up-to-date Machinery of 24,420 spindles and 232 Looms for preparing Finer Counts of Yarn from 40s. to 100s, and for manufacturing finer cloth.

Applications should be sent before the 25th April to the Board of Directors quoting rate of Interest and also required Remuneration through Rao Sahib Ambashankar Uttamram Malji, Broach.

By order
V. MANICKVELU MOODALIAR,
Manager.
The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Broach.
15th April, 1915.

KHATTAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 (Rupees thirty) per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1914, will be paid on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 15th April, 1915, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 15th April, to 1st May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th April, 1915. 367

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 18th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 25th March 1915. 222.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The auction sale of landed property at Islampura Street near Gol Pitha advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale on SAUTURDAY the 17th April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a good opportunity for private buyers and merchants. Auction Sale of a consignment of 15 cases Japanese curious, vases etc.,

On SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction in the shop in Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Duke & Sons, Aerated waters factory and opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parashram Jewellers, by order of the Office concerned, a fresh consignment of 15 Cases Curios, vases etc., EX. S.S. Jinsan Maru comprising:—

Bowls, plates, jars, flower vases, incense burners, sugar pots, milk pots, coffee sets, Gokusoku sets, rich porcealain ware, Awataware and other fancy goods too numerous to detail.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS GRAIN SWEEPING ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

Teelseed, Cottonseed, Linseed, Wheat, Jawari, Toor, Bajree, Husk, Harda, Groundnut Seed, Empty Casks, Empty Drums, Old Cupboard, Broken Iron Wheel, Cast Iron pieces, Loose Iron Pipes, Turmeric, Dry Chillies, Iron Safe, Cotton, Dry Hides, Luggage, Old Records, Bags of Grain Sweepings and other miscellaneous goods.

SALE OF (FALSAWADI PRESS) COTTON PRESS AND CORRUGATED IRON SHED, NEAR SURAT SWADESHI MILL, STATION ROAD, SURAT.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will receive private offers, at their Rooms for the purchase of the following Cotton Press, Engine, Shed, etc., of the above Press upto 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19h April, 1915.

One 10in. Hydraulic Duplex Bailing Press with revolving boxes, cast iron ram, cast steel cylinders and glands complete, and 2 sets of hydraulic power pumps.

One 14 B.H P.F.O. Oil Engine, No. 4435B., 6 rings, 3/8 side with tanks.

Automatic igniter and spare parts, also corrugated iron shed.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid along with the offer.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSELS "RHEINFELS" AND "WARTURM."

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, acting in accordance with the orders of the Bombay Prize Court, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the days and at the time and place stated below, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessels "Rheinfels" and "Warturm."

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Dock, No. 15 Shed.

7 cases cotton and woollen shawls, 3 cases cotton laces, woollen mufflers, cotton gloves, 3 cases razors, 1 case moulding, 4 bales belting, 18 cases earthenware (bowls and plates), 60 cases galvanized nails, 50 cases bolts and nuts, printing colour, aluminium hollowware, fruit juice, drum cloves, 1 case leather, paper, window glass, slate pencils, tin foil, (H. H. goods-haberdashery), 15 cases toilet soap, 31 bales old newspapers, 19 bundles agricultural machinery, hardware, machinery, 1 case machinery, American carriage, oil cloth, whiting, envelopes, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. at the Prince's Dock, Rail Borne Cargo Shed.

479 steel plates, 73 bars, 89 bundles rods, 6 plates, 4 bundles sheets, plates, rail, angle iron, China clay, etc.

Also at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Combustible Warehouse, Mazagaon.

75 casks coal tar.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MARATHA SPINNING & WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, looms, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.

For further full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 CASES CASSIA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 on SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on account of the concerned, the following goods damaged by sea water.

Ex. S. S. "Hokkai Maru" 75 cases Cassia.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Provisions, woollen and cotton goods, Ascetic Acid, cassia, Arabic books, advertising bills, cotton and woollen tissues, biscuits, machinery, combs, slates, buckets coir yarn, old cloth, oil, disinfecting fluid, Persian carpets and skins, rice, millet, betelnuts, wheat flour, groundnut seed, empty gas cylinders, empty casks, block iron, grinding stones, deck chairs and various other articles.

10 bales gunnies.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th April, 1915.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet.
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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Tulsi Pipe Road near B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Office about 10 minutes' walk from the Elphinstone Road Station.

Under instructions from J. Sanders-Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Haji Casum Noor Mahomed and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Cassum, the eldest son of Haji Cassum Noor Mahomed (Deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure with a chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Toolsi Pipe Road in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 420 square yards forming portion of the land entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 616, New No. 12,616 and New Survey No. 4-2650 and being vacant portion of the land belonging to the chawl which chawl was assessed by the Municipality under "G" Ward No. 2476 and 2475 and Street Nos. 8, 2, 4 and 6 and bounded on the North and East by the Government public passage, and beyond it by, the property of Shaik Husain Khan Pathan, on the West by the Tulsi Pipe Road, on the South by the vacant peace of land of John de Abrao and partly by the Carrol Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LIST.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell at the Shop opposite Tarachand Parsram, Jeweller, and next to Duke & Sons Soda Factory in Humum St., Fort, the household teak and blackwood furniture of the concerned consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, tiled teapoys and jardineers, corner cabinets, dining table and chairs, picture easels, wall pegs and brackets, single and double almirahs, book-stands, cushion sofas, bed room sofas, veranda benches, writing and wash hand tables, screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, rocking chairs, music seats, hatstands, glassware and crockeryware etc.

The property is on view.

N. B.—The Vendor will not be allowed to bid directly or indirectly.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 15th April 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

KINEMACOLOR

THE KING'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

Landing at Apollo Bunder—The Drive Through the City—Welcome by Indian School Children—The Delhi Durbar.

FIGHT FOR THE ARGONNE

WIFFLES—THE MASKED MARKSMAN.

"PAPA'S WIFE"

A merry little musical comedy

presented by

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON and MR. JAMES MCGRATH.

Good Music, Witty Dialogue,

Beautifully Staged.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies' Session 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session 6 to 8 p. m.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30 on Saturdays only.

Tired out—Just can't do your house-work Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. B.3

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES GAIETY THEATRE

GRAND GALA NIGHT & ENTIRE CHANGE

At 6-30 To-night. At 10 p.m.

Welcome re-appearance of Bombay's favourite comedian

"STEVE BUCKINGHAM"

in his latest hits

"ARE WE ALL HERE TO-NIGHT"
"WHERE ARE THE LADS OF THE VILLAGE TO-NIGHT"

The Charming soubrette and dancer

"MINIATURE MARIE"

in a budget of new songs, choruses and dances TO-NIGHT a screamingly funny musical scena

"CHRYSENTHEMUM"
"CHRYSENTHEMUM"

Our exclusive drama in 2 parts

"THE BRIDGE OF SHADOW"

A thrilling drama depicting how a girl saves her lover's life and what consequently follows.

LATEST WAR & TOPICAL GAZETTE SCARBOROUGH

Interesting views of the place recently raided by the Huns

Comics galore

Thursday Next:

NEW ARTISTES AGAIN

MISS IVY O'CONNOR,
MISS ELSIE JOHNSON etc.

Scene: Home Sweet Home.

Characters

MISS MARIE GODWIN as the House-maid
Mr. GERALD GRAY the plumber
MISS JESSICA REED the wife
STEVE BUCKINGHAM the husband

By kind permission of Capt. CAULFEILD, R.N.

A FANCY DRESS FOOTBALL MATCH

will be given by

MEN OF H. M. S. FOX

on Saturday, April 17th at 5-50 p.m.

on the OVAL

in Aid of the

Women's Branch Bombay Presidency Indian War Relief Fund.

A collection in aid of above Fund will be made on the ground.

Mrs. Andrews of the Y. W. C. A. has kindly consented to kick off.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders....£562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C. 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, lightly clouded in the north Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is slightly damper than usual. Day temperature continues generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Rawalpindi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme western and south-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect except at Karachi; night temperature is also below normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.37" and Indore 0.10". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Kathiawar and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Indire and normal or in defect at the other stations. Day temperature continues in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Fairly general though light rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0.10" and Karwar 0.17". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad records 0.20" of rain. Skies are generally clear in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West, fairly general in Berar and the Konkan and local in Hyderabad. Neemuch, however, is the only station recording a fall exceeding ½ inch. Conditions are unsettled to the north of latitude 16 deg. N. with the exception of Sind and the western half of the Punjab.

A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. A few showers are possible in the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	77.2	68.9	64	..	9.64	—1.17
Jask	81.5	68.4	86	..	0.58	—3.46
Muskat	80 3	74.2	68	..	4.43	0.77
Do. (13th)	79.8	74.9	77	..	4.43	0.78
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.3	62.6	61	..	0.95	—0.64
Rawalpindi	72.8	52.0	70	0.04	11.36	1.96
Lahore	92.3	64.2	50	..	5.26	1.70
Hissar	94.7	69.4	50	..	3.89	..
Ambala	91.7	67.7	60	..	5.49	—0.16
Delhi	91.2	75.2	52	..	12.10	9.18
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.5	75.7	52	..	8.17	6.50
Mainpuri	100.0	74.1	55	..	4.55	2.38
Jhansi	103.1	71.8	76	0.01	3.47	1.61
Cawnpore	97.8	73.9	38	..	3.45	1.36
Allahabad	101.6	73.1	32	..	5.04	3.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	91.1	55.2	40	..	1.17	—0.01
Karachi	86.9	69.3	62	..	2.43	0.87
Ajmer	92.0	74.2	31	..	3.70	2.33
Jaipore	94.5	74.1	43	..	3.62	2.08
Kotah	98.4	78.0	34	..	5.93	4.75
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.0	64.6	48	..	1.48	0.92
Dwarka	79.7	71.3	59	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	89.1	71.8	50	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	90.4	68.6	32	..	0.45	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	96.4	75.8	58	..	0.48	—0.42
Surat	94.7	78.7	30	..	0.79	0.43
Ahmedabad	95.6	76.0	37	..	0.33	—0.07
Deesa	94.4	73 2	22	..	0.98	0.44
Neemuch	96.1	68.0	33	..	4.69	3.88
Indore	97.1	66.8	32	..	2.29	1.34
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	100.1	77.3	37	..	3.76	1.09
Saugor	100.8	70.6	56	..	4.50	1.11
Hoshangabad	102.3	72.8	61	..	4.98	3.28
Khandwa	103.8	74.9	45	..	3.11	1.89
Akola	106.6	70.7	68	..	5.07	2.99
Amroati	104.3	77.1	61	..	4.58	3.48
Nagpur	105.3	73.6	50	..	5.93	3.18
Chanda	106.6	78.0	53	..	5.36	3.71
Raipur	105.7	78.6	40	..	3.05	0.50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.4	77.8	53	..	1.17	0.58
Ratnagiri	90.1	..	69	..	0 64	—0.19
Mormugao	89.3	78.1	75	..	1.58	0.27
Karwar	90.5	76.4	87	..	5.87	3.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.2	72.5	68	0.05	4.67	3.78
Ahmednagar	100.3	69.5	74	0.06	2.92	1.32
Poona	103.2	72.5	79	0.06	0.70	—0.74
Sholapur	102.5	75.6	41	..	6.67	4.85
Bijapur	100.4	78.6	47	..	6.30	4.56
Belgaum	98.2	68.0	55	..	4.93	1.98
Aurangabad	100.5	68.7	36	0.20	4.88	3.35
Nizamabad (Indur).	104.6	76.9	54	..	4.39	2.34
Hyderabad	101.2	79.1	49	..	4.31	1.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.7	79 8	64	..	3.62	0.17
Calicut	93.4	80 0	81	..	10.52	2.52
Cochin	91.9	79.0	71	..	23.28	10.02
Colombo	91.2	76.3	93	..	28.04	—3.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.7	75.2	74	..	7.66	0.57
Bellary	1 5.1	74.4	59	..	4.99	2.25
Cuddapah	107.3	79.3	47	..	9.37	4.47
Madras	92.9	73.7	75	..	24.96	4.30
Bangalore	93.3	65.1	50	..	4.77	0.11
Coimbatore	101.3	73.0	52	..	7.73	1.40
Trichinopoly	102.1	73.6	60	..	7.69	—1.82
Negapatam	91.3	80.9	74	..	23.22	—7.47

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	High Water. Depth on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Low Water. Depth on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	Ap.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	14	m 11 40	27 10	14	m 5 7	15 11
		11 33a	27 1		5 27a	18 3
TH.	15	m 0 12a	28 0	15	m 5 33	15 8
		11 57a	26 10		5 59a	18 5
F.	16	m 0 42a	27 11	16	m 5 59	15 8
					6 30a	18 7
SAT.	17	m 0 21	26 7	17	m 6 25	15 9
		1 11a	27 8		7 0a	19 2
SUN.	18	m 0 46	26 2	18	m 6 51	16 0
		1 41a	27 3		7 29a	19 9
M.	19	m 1 12	25 9	19	m 7 17	16 6
		2 12a	26 8		7 57a	20 5
TU.	20	m 1 42	25 0	20	m 7 45	17 2
		2 48a	26 0		8 29a	21 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 14 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 15 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 16 (Friday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 17 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 18 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 19 (Monday	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h, 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h. 5·7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49·3 m. p.m.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

65-67, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 13th

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
,, Imports		43,000
Mid. Americans		5.65
Egyptian F. G. F.		8.10
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	May ..	9.77
,, ,,	July ..	10.07
New York Official noon call	May ..	9.78
,, ,,	July ..	10.09
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May ..	9.55
,, ,,	July ..	9.81

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 13th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.66	5.64
June-July.	5.72	5.71
July-Aug.	5.79	5.79
Oct. Nov.	5.93	5.93
Jan.-Feb.	6.01	6.00
March-April.	6.07	6.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 13th.

Good Bengal M.G.		4.14
F.G. ,, ,, ...		4.26
Fine ,, ,, ...		4.38
Good Oomra M.G.		4.48
F.G. ,, ,, ...		4.60
Fine ,, ,, ...		4.72
Good M.G. Oomra		4.48
Fine M.G. Oomra.		4.72
Good Broach		5.05
F.G. ,, ...		5.20
Fine ,, ...		5.35

YARN QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 13th.

Twist	American	32's	8¾d.
,,	,,	40's	10½d.
,,	,,	60's	13d.
Weft	,,	40's	8¾d.
,,	,,	52's	10d.
Twist	Egyptian	60's	14d.
Weft	,,	80's	14¾d.

The tone of Manchester Market Quiet and little Enquiry.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	45,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	37,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	..	Nil.
Futures at New York May	..	9.88
Previous closing price ..	..	9.79
Futures at New York July	..	10.18
Previous closing price ..	..	10.10
Spot Cotton at New York	..	10.15
Previous price	..	10.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	9 37
Previous price	..	9.37
Futures at New Orleans May	..	9.62
Previous price	..	9.51
Futures at New Orleans July	..	9.90
Previous price	..	9.78
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7 7/8
Demand Bills	..	4.79.25
Silver Commercial Bars .	..	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	23½
Closing Tone of Silver:—American selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1½

£ 160,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 13th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F Nominal 58

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs sellers 61/3
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May Sellers 49/3
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May 54/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers 50
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May 55
Calcutta Linseed April-May Paid 54
Toria Rapseed April-May 52/6
Hard spelter 36
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie 85
Hemp sellers 32½

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) May June Paid 49/3
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July August Paid. Good Trade 49/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull Value £7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £72
Copper Braziers £90
Yellow Metal 9
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool 14/5 to 14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Gardiff to Bombay Canal nominally 30
English Best Selected Copper 80½

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Duty Paid 22/3 to 23/3
According to quality.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta
June 16/9
July 16/4½
August-September 16/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi
June 16/10½
July 16/8
August-September 16/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
June 18/7½
July 18/1½
August-September 17/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June 18/9
July 18/3
August-September 17/10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May 2/7
Ceylon Rubber 2/3½

HOMEWARD MAIL.

London, April 13th.

The Homeward Mail of the 27th Ultimo was delivered here to-day.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 14.

The market gave way several rupees last night but recovered to-day again and opened steady but has since advanced chiefly for Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola for May in which some lines were reported, the price eventually touching Rs. 205. Other qualities firmed up though not to the same extent.

Ready cotton was firm and in good demand with a considerable turnover.

New crops steadied but shared less in the advance than old crop.

Fine M. G. Broach, Rs. 235, May.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola, Rs. 204, May.
Fine M. G. Bengal, Rs. 171, May.
Good M. G. Broach, Rs. 166, April, 16.
Fully Good M. G. Bengals, Rs. 197, January, 16.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola, Rs. 231, January, 16.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 13th April, 1915:—

Cotton	30,329	Bales.
Wheat	19,439	cwts.
Linseed	11,327	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed...	2,615	,,
Ginjellyseed	1,205	,,
Poppyseed	82	,,
Groundnuts	1,253	,,
Castorseed	3,444	,,
Rice	2,971	,,
Myrabollans	1,193	,,
Cottonseed	4,323	,,
Gram	4,930	,,
Joowar	3,300	,,
Maize	581	,,
Barley	1,372	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Ready .....Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi, April-May .....Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. Ready .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. Ready .....Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. 30

Linseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-13, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .....Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 6-15, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ...Rs. 6-13, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts. .....Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed .....Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 5-10, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .....Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni .....Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .....Rs. 42-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore .....Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. May.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward ..... 1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. do ..... 1s. 4d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. 1/2
60 d-s. Hong Kong 133½
Do. Shanghai 179½
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 146.

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24.2.0
Bombay do	24.1.0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15.0.0
Silver ex-duty Ready	20.2.0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 14.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood firm to-day with a fair amount of business passing. Tata Iron and Steel shares also displayed a healthy tone.

Davids stood firm at Rs. 550. Fazulbhais after touching Rs. 418¾ closed at Rs. 412½. Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,120 x.d.

Standards were placed at Rs. 955.

Ahmedabad Advance declined to Rs. 750.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,835, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,455.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 780. New City of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,090 x.d.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,590.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 98 and Deferred to Rs. 197.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares advanced to Rs. 902½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 217.

Upper Sind Light Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 120.

Eastern Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 60.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 1,110.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers: The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th April, 1915, was 29.027 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.813	inches
Temperature of Air	83.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.2	,,
Dew Point	71.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.678	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	5.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.4	,,
Minimum do. do.	77.6	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNW.S,NNW,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	295	miles.

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste. 29

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INFRINGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.

KEEPING BULLOCKS WITHOUT A LI ENSE

DHARSEY HADOO *v.* MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an application for revision against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to grant a rule. The petitioner Dharsey Hadoo was convicted under section 412 of the Bombay Municipal Act, for keeping or allowing to be kept bullocks for hire at Mount Road without a license from the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 80.

In the month of October, 1913, the Improvement Trust's authorities having demolished all the bullock sheds at Naoroji Hill, the petitioner and his friends were greatly inconvenienced and therefore they secured at a very heavy rent from Mr. R. D. Sethna and one Manibai, widow of Lakhmidas Haridas, a very large piece of garden land admeasuring about 40,000 square yards at the junction of Mount Road and Victoria Road, the land being sufficient for accommodating 5,000 animals. A license for 1,800 bullocks was first applied for. The Municipality required the petitioner to fill the said ground and tank and to build pucca stables for bullocks and quarters for cartmen. The petitioner's firm commenced this work and a temporary license was granted for 1,200 animals up to the 31st of May, 1914, during which time they were required to complete the work ordered by the Municipality. The plans in respect of the above work were not passed till the middle of June, 1914, although the petitioner's firm with the verbal approval of the then Commissioner commenced work and before the above period they filled in a very large tank. They also constructed a "pucca" metal road 600 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, filled in the whole land on an average of 3 feet all round and constructed "pucca" sheds for workmen, and quarters for cartmen. But in spite of this the Superintendent of Licenses after the 31st of May withheld his license. Many prosecutions followed and after the last conviction the petitioner closed up the stables *as they were no longer able to bear the hard*ships of the repeated municipal prosecutions. They then informed the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate of their said *action and they also furnished a list of all the* tenants. As a result of this petition the bullocks and cartmen remained for four days on *the public roads of Mount Road, Victoria* Road and other public streets of Bombay. The cartmen brought their hardships to the *notice of the Commissioner of Police.* The petitioner was directed by the municipal authorities to allow the cartmen to remain in those stables. On 7th of January, 1915, the petitioner received a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner *informing* him *that* the eight sheds which he had constructed would be licensed for as many animals as they *could accommodate in accordance with the* bye-laws, provided the requirements therein mentioned were carried out before the 31st May, 1915. The petitioner submitted that the said memo. was a license. In accordance with the above memo. the petitioner applied for a license for 948 animals but the Superintendent of Licenses insisted that he should apply for 507 animals. The petitioner had *complied* with all the requisitions of the above memo Notwithstanding that, after refusing to accept *the license fees, the Superintendent took out* a summons on 11th February charging the petitioner with keeping bullocks without a license. The petitioner appeared and asked the First Presidency Magistrate to grant him the witness summonses against the various municipal and police officials but his request was not granted. Thereafter the petitioner was asked to pay the license fee of Rs. 125 which he was informed was a proper fee for 900 animals for one year. He duly paid the same on 27th February, 1915, and a receipt to him was issued but a formal license was withheld. The petitioner then received a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, ated 8th March, to which the petitioner sent reply containing a bare statement of facts. After the above letter the petitioner realized that a new case was sought to be made against him. He, in order to meet the said case, presented to the Magistrate on 11th March, 1915, an application and requested "subpoenas" to issue against the persons mentioned in the application. This was not granted, and he was fined Rs. 80.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

Mr. Rangneker with Mr. D. C. Virkar for the petitioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

CONVICTION COULD NOT BE SUSTAINED

HASSUMBHOY MAHOMEDALI KHAMBATTA *v.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER (COMPLAINANT—PURSHOTAM PANDURANG WAGH, SUPERINTENDENT OF LICENSES.)

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. H. P. Dastur, Ag: 4th Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, convicting the petitioner under section 394 of the Bombay Municipal Act for allowing to be cleaned fat without license from the Municipal Commissioner and sentencing him to pay a fine Rs. 70.

The petitioner is a licensed plumber residing in the Fort, and the owner of several properties including a chawl situate at Haines Road. A portion in the said chawl was rented to one Maulabux Karimbux Kuriawala since July last for residential purposes. On 9th November, 1914, the petitioner received a letter from the Superintendent of Licenses, Bombay Municipality, informing the petitioner that he had allowed his tenant to melt fat on the premises and asked him to have the premises in question vacated forthwith. The petitioner in his reply dated the 17th November, 1914, stated that he had not given permission to the tenant to melt fat in his premises and that he was in no way responsible for the same. He also forwarded a copy of the notice served by him on the tenant forbidding him from melting fat without the requisite license. The opponent then by his letter dated the 8th December, 1914, informed the petitioner that the action was taken against the occupier and that if the melting was not stopped proceedings would be taken against the petitioner.

The petitioner by his reply dated the 9th December, 1914, disclaimed having given any permission to melt fat and no reply was sent to the said letter; the petitioner in the meanwhile had served the tenant with a second notice calling upon him to vacate the premises by the end of January, 1915, and in case of default to eject him by the Court's order. But in the meanwhile the petitioner was served with a summons on the 12th January, 1915, from the 4th Presidency Magistrate charging him under section 394.

Mr. H. Campbell, on behalf of the Municipality conceded that the conviction under the said section could not be sustained; and their Lordships agreeing with that view set aside the conviction and ordered the fine, if paid to be refunded.

Mr. Vellinkar with Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. H. Campbell with Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., appeared for the Municipality.

PLANTATION OF TREES.

QUESTION OF ACQUIESCENCE.

SHIVA MAHADU KADREKAR *v.* TUKARAM ATMARAM PEDNEKAR.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Kirkire, First Class Sub-Judge, H. P., of Ratnagiri, who reversed the decision of Mr. Rege, Second Class Sub-Judge of Malwan, who dismissed the suit brought by the plaintiff-respondent against the defendant-appellant.

The plaintiff-respondent filed this suit "inter alia" for an injunction to restrain the defendant-appellant from growing "Undi" trees and mooring boats on the property in the suit on the ground that the land was let out to the defendant for growing cocoanut trees only and asked for damages for such use in the past.

The Subordinate Judge, who tried the suit, held that the lease relied on by the plaintiff did not debar the defendant from planting other trees and the plaintiff having acquiesced for many years and refused the plaintiff's prayer for injunction and damages.

The Appellate Judge held that the plaintiff did acquiesce for many years and therefore disallowed the claim for damages but allowed *an injunction to the effect that the defendant* should not use the land for any other purpose than that passed in the lease and also *added that in case the injunction was dis*obeyed the lease would be forfeited.

Their Lordships held that having regard to *clause (h) of section 56 of the Specific Relief* Act the acquiescence on the part of the plaintiff disentitled him to claim injunction as prayed for and so reversed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court and restored that of the first Court.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the appellant.

Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the respondent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A CUTCHI MEMON'S PROPERTY.

VALIDITY OF TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL *v.* JUNHABAI AND OTHERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

This was a suit for the administration of the estate of Mahomed Haji Sabu Sidick, for the account of the management of the estate of Mahomed's executors, and for appointing trustees and framing a scheme for the charities created by Mahomed's will.

The facts have appeared in details in a previous issue. The principal contest was between the plaintiff and the 7th defendant, the widow of Mahomed, who raised, among others, the contention that Mahomed, a Cutchi Memon, was governed by the Mahomedan Law of Wills, and could not therefore dispose of more than one-third of his estate by his will.

Mr. Inverarity, addressed the Court on behalf of the 2nd defendant, before the plaintiff's case had been closed, by special permission of the Court, as he is shortly leaving India. He said that the whole point in the suit was whether Mahomed's will disposing of his whole property was valid. That raised the question of the testamentary capacity of a Cutchi Memon, which depended on what law was to be held to apply. The Law of Wills was part of the Law of Inheritance and Succession, and in these matters it was decided by this Court about 40 years ago in the case of Khojas, and about 30 years ago in the case of Cutchi Memons, that Hindu Law applied. He submitted, therefore, that, really speaking, his Lordship was bound by those decisions, the onus lay on the other side, and in the absence of evidence of contrary custom given by the 7th defendant the plaintiff ought to succeed. However he agreed that it was convenient for the plaintiff to give evidence in this suit and the plaintiff had done that. He would combat the view taken by his Lordship, and by Mr. Justice Macleod, that the Hindu Law of Inheritance and Succession had been forced upon these communities without sufficient reason. That view was erroneous. There was not a scrap of evidence to show that they were governed by Mahomedan Law. Sir Erskine Perry's view was quite correct and prior to his decision these communities had conducted themselves like Hindus in matters of inheritance, succession, wills and ancestral property. Even assuming that the Courts had blundered in this matter, and their reasoning had been bad it was much too late now to interfere with the current of decisions of this Court. A large number of dealings had been entered into on the footing of these decisions. Even the doubts thrown by his Lordship and Mr. Justice Macleod on a Khoja and Cutchi Memon's testamentary capacity had had an unsetting effect and had resulted in a great benefit to his pocket. The Courts could not interfere at this late stage (L. R. 10 Q. B. 463; 4 McQueen's Scotch Appeals p. 405; L. R. 6 App. Cases 812.)

WAS IT A BLUNDER?

The Court at home paid great regard even to the practice of the legal profession, even though mistaken, if dealings had been entered into on faith of that practice (7 English & Irish Appeals p. 208.) All the above, however, was on the assumption that the decisions hitherto had been a blunder; but he submitted there had been no blunder. In India there was no distinction between inheritance and succession. The same was the view of the Legislature as was shown by the Indian Succession Act. The Law of Succession was included in Law of Wills. (1 Bom. H. C. R. 81; Steele on Custom of Hindu Castes p. 237.) Even assuming law of wills did not form part of the law of inheritance and succession he submitted that the custom as to wills had been abundantly proved by witnesses who had appeared in these Courts in other suits. He then read notes of proceedings in the Khoja Case before Sir Erskine Perry. He submitted that it was a mistake to suppose that the inquiry before Sir E. Perry was perfunctory. Ten witnesses had been examined in the Khoja Case; they had spoken to widows not taking a share and to incidents of joint family property. One of the issues raised was whether a Khoja could will away more than 1/3rd of his property. Leading counsel were engaged in that case; a great body of evidence was led; and one of the findings was that the Khojas had for the most part adopted Hindu Law of Succession. The evidence covered the whole field of inquiry and several instances of Khojas making wills were mentioned, one as early as 25 years before that case. In the course of the evidence not a single case contrary to the deposition of witnesses could be put to them. All that completely answered the suggestion, as regards Khojas, that the customs had been imposed upon them by the Courts. That decision was followed by that of Mathew Sauce where he considered that Hindu Law was applicable to Khojas in matters of inheritance and succession and that footing had been adopted for the last 90 years.

APPLICATION OF HINDU LAW.

With regard to Cutchi Memons, again, it was a mistake to suppose that there had been one small case before Sir E. Perry and then it was held on insufficient grounds that Hindu Law applied. Counsel then read evidence and arguments in the Memon case of 1847 to show that things had been gone into fully in that case. In that case evidence was given that Cutchi Memons did not follow the Mahomedan Law of inheritance and succession, that they made wills, and that custom was ancient. In the face of that it was idle to suggest that the Hindu Law was foisted upon the community. After that there was no contentious litigation for many years, but the community continued to deal with the property in the manner of Hindus. At this time they could not be said to have been forced by decisions because there had been none. Counsel then referred to cases at I. L. R. 6 Bom. 452 and I. L. R. 9 Bom. 115. In the case in I. L. R. 10 Bom. before Scott J. it was a remarkable circumstance that both sides admitted that a Cutchi Memon could dispose of his whole property even though one side was clearly interested in denying that he had in that case attempted to raise the question of the testamentary capacity of a Cutchi Memon but he had not been allowed to. These people acted in the way they did long before the Courts interfered; how could it then be said that these decisions had been wrongly arrived at and the people had been forced to act according to Hindu Law. Looking at the question, unfettered by any authority, what should they presume about these sects? He submitted that it was most likely that they would retain their Hindu customs when they were converted to Muhamadanism. In fact too much had been made of the Divine laws of the Koran; there was nothing in the Koran which said that a Muhamadan could dispose of only one-third of his property. The law of one-third depended upon traditions, which were founded upon what the Prophet said from time to time. (Wilson. 316; Sale's Koran 86). Much of the Mahomedan Law as now interpreted was not found in the Koran at all. Four hundred years after conversion these people were poor, obscure and illiterate. Was it not an absurd picture to imagine that these people immediately after their conversion were suddenly seized with a zeal to divide their small property in shares prescribed by Muhamadan Law; property perhaps nothing more than a hut, or a bullock, or agricultural implements? It was a good workable rule to hold that they *had adopted Hindu Law of Succession and* Inheritance throughout; though it may not be applied to them in cases of inheritance by dis*tant relatives e.g. Bandhus. In recent years,* since 1875, these people had used their power to dispose of their whole property *to give two-thirds of their property to Mahomedan heirs.* By holding that their testamentary capacity was governed by Mahomedan Law they would prevent them from doing this; and thus defeat their principal object in seeking to be *governed by Mahomedan Law, which was to* give two-thirds of their property to heirs according to Muhamedan Law. It would be an *absurdity to compel them to practically re*main intestate in regard to two-thirds and then make that two-thirds go according to *Hindu Law.* It was no benefit to the community to hold that they were governed by Mahomedan Law of Wills; *though it might please* them to sweep away the whole of Hindu Law. It had been alleged that Halai Memons who were a *similar community and lived in Kathia*war were governed by Mahomedan Law. Counsel cited several cases from Kathiawar Law *Reports to show that that was not true.* Cutchi Memons had, in fact, adopted no part of Muhamadan Law. They had not adopted the Muhamadan Law of marriage and divorce.

After Mr. Inverarity had concluded his address, evidence was recorded in the suit, and the hearing stood adjourned.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Mulla and Mulla.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co; Payne & Co; Matubhai Jamietram and Madan; Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL, 1915.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court. No. 53.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

520-14—Mulla and M, Shri Dwarkishlalji Shri Valabharaiji Maharaj v Ratonsey Gokuldas and ors, Little and Co.

For Decree Absolute.

167-14—Manch and N, Manji Karrimbhoy v Gopalji Pragji and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Ard H D and Co.

704-14—Kharas and Co, Shivji Pacharia and anr v Sundrabai widow and ors.

929-12—Khunderao L and M, Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v Sulleman Hassan Soudagar and anr, Daph F and D, Amin and D.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

859-13.—Mulla & M., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow, and ors., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Part Heard, Payne and Co., Matubhai J. & M., Shroff D. & D.

For confirmation of Commr's Report and for further directions and costs.

1445-14.—Madh. K. & Ch., Damodhar Anandji, a firm Ebji Umarsey, a firm, C. P. D. Cunha.

Short Cause.

20-15.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Dayabhai Tapidas v. Hurgowandas Mulchand Tyabji D. & Co.

Long Causes.

443-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat, a firm, Ragh. N. & Co.

914-13.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr., v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan & ors., Jeh. G. & B., W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. and Un. P. & P., Edg. G. W. & Co.

1024-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Meherbai, v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. W. G. & Co., M. K R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. W. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

209-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivahu, widow & anr., Madh. K. & C.

477-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain and V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji and anr., v. Harsey Hemraj, Kanga and S.

1000-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy and ors., Captain and V.

793-14.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Bai Kasibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shrina Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla and M.

1117-14.—Little and Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., Raghnathdas Gopaldas and anr.., Motichand and D.

1345-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Eustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Haji Valli, Mulla and M.

855-14.—Captain and V., Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors., v. Jamnabai, widow and ors.., Payne and Co.

193-13.—Mulvi H. M. and R., Pahladdas Jankiprasad, a firm, v. Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghuvaya N. & Co.

274-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L.

275-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors.., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little and Co., Mehta D. and L.

370-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little and Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1077-14.—Mans. M. & Co., Damodar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai, widow, Mulji and Th.

1280-14.—Purnanand and Co., Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai, widow & ors., Raghavaya N. & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Tha., The Bombay United Spg. & Wg., Co., Ltd., v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed & Co., a firm, Matu J. & M.

206-14.—Mehta D. & L., Sorabai, widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina & ors., Mulla & M. Jeh. M. & S., Little & Co.

1172-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Bomonj Muncherji Dalal v. Jehangir Begoriji Mehta, Edg. G W. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

122-15—Vachha and Co, Messrs Dana Fatta and Co a firm v Vithal Raja.

For Consent Decree.

1290-14—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd in liquidation v Ahmed Allarakhia, Jeh S M and H.

367-15—Judah and S. Krishnaji Trimback Dongre v A E Patanwalla, In person.

For Decree Absolute.

525-12—Jehangir M and S, Tullockchand Hookumchand a firm v Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm, Motichand and D.

112-04—M B Chothia, Framroz Jamshedji Aga v Runchordas T Mody, Khund L and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1037-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd in Liquidation v The All Indian United Insurance Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sirdarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co, Part heard, 9-4-15.

563-02—M K R B and Co, Hanumanbux Fulchand and ors v Kedarmal Govindram and anr, Patell and Ez.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

921-14—Bhai K and G, Narandas Harakhchand v Sadasukh Shriram, Khund L and M.

Short Cause.

232-15—Motichand and D, Brijvallabhdas Purshottamdas a firm v Thakoresha Mukundsha a firm, Purnanand and Co.

Commercial Causes.

130-15—Craig B and C, Bapujee Sorabji Patel v Manilal Balabhai, Edg G W and Co.

166-15—Payne and Co. The Standard Bank Ld a firm v Dwarkadas Naranji and ors, Mans H M and Co, Edg G W and Co, For postponement.

Long Causes.

407-14.—Motichand and D., Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapadia v. Govindram Umedram and ors.., Captain and V.

246-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant and anr., v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & ors., Sabnis & G., Part Heard, Chitnis M. & K., 4-9-14, Hiralal & Co., For Postponement.

S. C. CT. 206-8468-14.—In person, Dharsey Nanjir Kamdar, v. Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

1310-14.—Crawford B. & Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., v. Bai Hirabai, Khunderao L. & M.

470-12—In person, Narpar Parbat v Passu Tricum and ors, Eustomji and G, Dastur and Co.

721-12—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Goculdas v Basantlal Gorakhram a firm, Mulla and M.

818-12—Ard H D and Co, Oosman Jamal v Fardunji Nowroji Fardunji, Captain and V.

1095-14—Ard H D and Co, Ardeshir Dadabhoy Kerrawalla and anr v Nawajbai widow and ors, Mulla and M, Jeh G and B, Un P and P, Vachha and Co.

1364-14—Jeh M and S, V R Kelkar v Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri.

1264-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld in liquidation v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Bhai K and G.

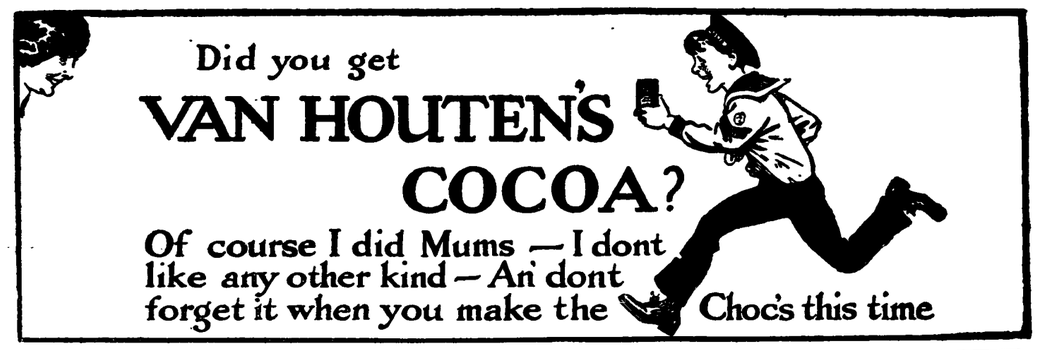
1268-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Jivanlal Laxmichand a firm v Nanabhai Cowasji Engineer, Jam R and D.

1266-14—Rustomji and G, Khatizabai v Bibanbai widow and ors, Mulla and M.

1277-14—Malvi H M and R, Hookamchand Saroopchand v Bhagirath Munnalal, M K R B and Co.

1322-14—Tyabji D and Co, Argoon Khimji & Co a firm v Chugondas and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1343-14—Crawford B and Co, Turner Morrison and Co Ld and ors v The Indian Newspaper Co Ltd and anr, Payne and Co.


Did you get
VAN HOUTEN'S
COCOA?
Of course I did Mums — I dont like any other kind — An' dont forget it when you make the
Choc's this time

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 14.

Elax	Reynolds	Rangoon.
Crosby Hall	Simpson	Manchester.
Miltiades Embiricos	Charitons	Brindisi
Lhasa	King	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 14.

Clan Chattan	Pill	Tuticorin.

The following vessels received port clearances yesterday:—

Steamers	Clan Chattan.	for	Tuticorin.
"	Irismere	for	Bangoon.
"	Ferrara	for	Abodan.
"	Europa Maru	for	Kobe.
"	Asiai Maru	for	Osaka.
"	Baroda	for	Busreh.
"	Dwarka	for	Busreh.

S. S. Ikoma Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Ikoma Maru left Singapore for Moji (Homeward bound) on the 13th instant.

S. S. Elax:—The s.s. Elax, 2,571 tons, Captain J. E. Reynolds, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 2nd instant, with a cargo of kerosine oil on board.

S. S. Crosby Hall:—The s.s. Crosby Hall, 2,596 tons, Captain G. Simpson, arrived here yesterday from Manchester, which port she left on the 12th February last, via Liverpool and other ports with a general cargo.

S. S. Meltrades Embiricos:—The Greek vessel Miltiades Embiricos, 2,176 tons, Captain D. Charitons, arrived here yesterday from Brindisi, having left that port on the 26th March last and called at Port Said, in water ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Lhassa, 942 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Chattan:—The s.s. Clan Chattan, 2,500 tons, Captain R. Pill, sailed yesterday for *Tuticorin, via intermediate ports*, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ferrara:—The *s.s.* Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain T. Feathers, will sail to-day for Abadan, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Irismere:—The s.s. Irismere, 2,340 tons, Captain W. Scott, will sail to-day for Rangoon in water ballast.

S. S. Europa Maru:—The *s.s.* Europa Maru, 2,286 tons, Captain S. Hirano, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Asahi Maru:—The s.s. Asahi Maru, 1,748 tons, Captain Kushiki, *will sail* to-day for Osaka via Kobe and Singapore, with general goods on board.

S. S. Baroda:—The *s.s.* Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, will sail to-day for Busreh, via Karachi and Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, *will sail* to-day for Busreh, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday April 14th, 1915.

A Kirkfield	Darmidy	T. M. & Co
C. & "A" Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay
D & E. Begum	Atkin	T Morrison & Co
F. Asahi Maru	Kutchiti	S. Tyebji & Sons
K. Peter Jebsen	Nienwager	D. Nanjee & Sons
M. Jeddah	Lottus	T. Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	Gulam Mahomed.	K. N. & Co.
Mahanadi	M. Esmail	
Penaal	Suleman	
Sabarmati	Sh budia	
Satrunji	M. Hoosain	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Varela	Denne	M. M. & Co
2 Shirala	Galgey	M. M. & Co
3 Culna	Davies	M. M. & Co
4 Ferrara	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co
5 Europa Maru	Hirano	N. Y. Kaisha
6 Worsley Hall	King	K. N. Co
9 Novara	Hetharington	M. M. & Co
10/11 Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	N. Y. Kaisha
12 Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

14 Lhasa	King	M M. & Co
15 Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M & Co
4 Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
5 Kaiser-I-Hind	Bennett	P. & O.Co

H. D. D.

Hejas	Gray	T. M. & Co

M. D. D.

Dredger Jinga		P. P. T.
H. B. Heron		B. P. T.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Crosby Hall	Simpson	
Elax	Reynolds	
Gellia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Irismere	Scotz	A. Yule & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Mau	Semersen	F. F. Cam bell & Co
Miltiades	Embiricos	Charitons
N ourel-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A Mithwani
Persian	Sutherland	T. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS

April 14.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 6 cwts. turmeric, M. A. Kayum; 15 cwts. canes, D. S. Postwalla; 10 bales cow hides, 1 bale sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 2 bales, 1 case woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 packages woollen carpets, King, King & Co.; 10 cwts. cardamom seed, E. Mohomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 470 cwts. dry ginger, 25 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 220 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jivandas & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Meltrades Embiricos (s) 150 bales hemp, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peter Jebson (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, 500 cwts. rapeseed, 3,999 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Montebello (s) 21 bales hemp, 3,656 cwts. myrabolums, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 10,010 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 75 bales hemp, D. M. Doongajee & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 760 bales cotton, Welter Pavri & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Europa Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Asahi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 318 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 57 cwts. sena leaves, N. M. A. Poonawala.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Kirkfield (s) 1,300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kirkfield (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Kirkfield (s) 550 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 2,800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Raru (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.; 540 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahin & Co.

Nubia (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 825 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.; 600 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.; 800 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim & Co.

Nubia (s) 659 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 374 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton yarn, J. David; 1,528 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 125 cwts. sharkfins, E. Moledina; 250 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Nubia from Shanghai, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., 8 chests, 323 bales, 110 cases silk, 25 cases silk yarn, 463 cases, 21 packages, 5 boxes, 4 chests silk goods, 35 cases silk and cotton goods, 13 cases silk larri, 1 case, 10 bales cotton goods, 130 coils rops, 60 cases mansil, 1,182 bags green peas, 650 bags sugar, 325 bags sugar candy, 518 bags sago flour, 640 bags dall, 430 bags arecanuts, 104 bags pepper, 17 bags nutmegs, 7 cases mace, 278 bags betelnuts, 44 cases gum benjamine, 40 cases apples, 50 cases grapes, 40 bars zinc, 949 bundles rattans, 31 bundles tarpaulin cut pieces, 125 rolls matting, 2 cases paper, 1 case gin, 1 box sovereigns, 1,171 cases, 4 chests, 299 packages tea, 266 cases preserves, 250 boxes, 107 cases, 392 chests, 132 packages firecrackers, 34 cases peppermint crystals, 1,580 cases cassia, 4 cases cassia oil, 10 cases glass bead, 390 cases glass bangles, 15 packages, 10 bundles broken glass, 488 bars, silver.

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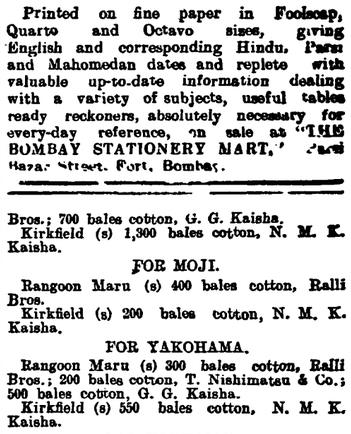

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K. T. DONGRE & Co.,

Girgaon, BOMBAY

THE IDLE EASTERN DIARY FOR 1915.

Printed on fine paper in Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, giving English and corresponding Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan dates and replete with valuable up-to-date information dealing with a variety of subjects, useful tables ready reckoners, absolutely necessary for every-day reference, on sale at "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR HAIR GROW LONG AND BEAUTIFUL.

If you want to make your hair soft, fluffy, thick, lustrous and luxuriant, here is a simple five-minute daily home treatment which is certainly worthy of a trial. Prepare some hair tonic by mixing together 3 oz. Bay Rum, 1 oz. Lavona de Compossee, and ½ drachm of Menthol Crystals, adding a little of your favourite perfume. Apply the tonic thus made freely to the hair, rubbing it well into the roots with the finger tips, and then brush vigorously for a few minutes, using a medium stiff brush. This will not only make the hair bright and beautiful, but will eradicate scurf and dandruff and stop the hair falling out. In fact, within only a few days it will be found that an entirely new growth of soft, downy hair has been produced.

The remarkable hair-growing and beautifying properties of this fine hair tonic have so often been demonstrated that we are not surprised to learn that leading chemists everywhere are now supplying the completed article, put up ready for use in convenient sprinkler-topped bottles, under the name of Lavona Hair Tonic, and the manufacturers are showing their confidence in its unusual merits by authorising any chemist to give with each bottle a signed personal guarantee of satisfaction or money back. (Advt.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Branch—Royal Asiatic Society—"Ancient History of the Suez Canal," 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Bombay Presidency Association Meeting, 5-55 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.
Mails for Persian Gulf will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

English Mail steamer expected to arrive at 5 p.m.
Parsi Gymkhana Annual Meeting, 5.30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18.

Bombay Medical Union, Clinical Meeting, Lamington Road, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

Bombay High Court—Summer Vacation.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

April 15.

126. Transfers.—The following transfers are made with effect from 1st April 1915:—
No. 3759 Res. E. Jolley, from Reserve to "A" 2 Coy.
No. 6545 Cy. K. T. Stephens from "E" (Cyclist) Coy. to "A" 2 Company.
No. 4949 Cy. L. E. Walsh, from "E" (Cyclist) Coy. to "A" 2 Coy.
No. 7303 Vol. I. J. D'Souza, from "C" to "A" 2 Coy.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lt.
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rfles.

Domestic Occurrences.

BETROTHAL.

The marriage arranged between Captain W. R. Daniell, 123rd Outram's Rifles, and Marguerite May Dalrymple will take place quietly at Delhi on the 22nd April, 1915.

MARRIAGES.

SOMERS TAYLOR—KENNEDY.—At Christ Church, Mozufferpore, on the 5th April, 1915, Charles Somers Taylor, of the Indian Agricultural Service, to Marjoy, the youngest daughter of Pringle Kennedy, of Mozufferpore.

FORSYTH—GLANVILLE.—At Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, on the 7th April, 1915, by the Rev. W. W. Castle, M.A., Chaplain, Captain Alexander Freyer Jourdan Forsyth, Royal Field Artillery, only son of J. H. P. Forsyth, Esq., of St. Michael's Lodge, Cheltenham, to Mary Frances, elder daughter of Colonel F. Glanville, D. S. O., Commanding Royal Engineer 2nd (Rawal Pindi) Division.

DEATHS.

CULSHAW.—On the 8th instant, at Richmond Villa, Nainital, Rev. Joseph Culshaw, late Editor, "Indian Witness," after a long illness, borne with patience and Christian fortitude, aged 44.

BARTON.—On 15th February, 1915, at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, Canada, Ada, the beloved wife of G. S. C. Barton, late Assistant, Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn & Co., Calcutta.

BAND AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March—"The Light Horse" ..... Blon.
Overture—"Stradella" ..... Flotow.
Valse—"Chanson de mon Coeur" ..... Joyce.
Selection—"The Count of Luxembourg" ... Lehar.
Serenade—"A Sole Mio" ..... Di Capua.
Melodies from—"Hullo! Ragtime" ... Hirsch.
Descriptive—"A. Dervish Chorus in the Soudan" ..... Sebek.

God Sav ehe King.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

In consequence of the late arrival of the S. S. Persia, the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 to-morrow, instead of to-day.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABL DISPENSARY

During the month of March 1915 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,610. The average daily attendance was 59.

THE LOVELY CIRCLE.

The institution at the second anniversary of which Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, Bar-at-Law, presided last Sunday and delivered a lecture on "Scope of Voluntary Work in India"; a reference to which was made in our Tuesday's issue, is called the "Lovely Circle" and not the "Social Circle."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

With effect from to-day the facility of sending from or receiving at Robat inland telegrams in authorised codes to or from stations in India at which no military censor is posted, will be withdrawn. The above facility will however be afforded to the public at Mushki with effect from the same date.

THE GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

The opening ceremony of the Good Life League will be held on Saturday the, 17th inst., at 6 p.m. at the Hall of the League at 4 Nanabhoy Lane, or Cama Street (opposite the Oriental Life Assurance Building, Hornby Road) Fort, when Mrs. Piroja Minocher-homji will sing devotional songs at the commencement and Dr. J. K. Daji & Messrs J. J. Vimadalal (Vice-President) and R. N. Bigur, will make short speeches, and Mr. Sunker Kaikini will go through a short programme of devotional music at the end.

ACCIDENT TO A MARWARI.

Dulichand Nemaji, a Marwari, aged about 18, found a cartridge near a dust bin at Kandawadi on Tuesday, picked it up and took it home. Subsequently he picked at the cap with a needle, when the cartridge exploded and the tips of his thumb and the first and second fingers of his left hand, with which he was holding the cartridge, were blown off. Some of the flesh of two of the fingers of his right hand was also blown off and he received an injury to his right cheek bone. He was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital and allowed to go home.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday seven attacks and seven deaths from plague and three attacks and three deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City, the seven plague attacks being reported from Mandvi, Chukla, Mahalaxmi, Mahim and Worli. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 68 as compared with 121 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 132 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,281, out of which 39 were found to be plague stricken. Umerkhadi contributed nine of these, Dongri 3, Mandvi 4, Chukla 4, Market 5, Bhuleshwar 5, Walkeshwar 2, 2nd Nagpada 4, Kamatipura 3, Fort North and Mazagon 1 each.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH CONDITIONS.

DR. TURNER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

The Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, has submitted the following report on the health conditions of Bombay for the quarter ending 31st March, 1915:—

In my report for the closing quarter of 1914, it was pointed out how the health conditions of the City during the period were incomparably the best since 1899. The first quarter of 1915 records a still further improvement in the health conditions of the City as measured by the total mortality and is without a parallel for more than a quarter of a century, irrespective of the large increase in the population that has since taken place. What arrests attention most is the fact that the quarter was marked by the absence of epedemic plague, with which this season of the year has invariably been associated since the appearance of the disease; the rapid and striking shrinkage is moreover suggestive of hope that plague as a serious epidemic may at no distant date disappear. This suggestion is confirmed by the percentage of the disease in rats. The decrease in the number of infected rats is very noticeable, while the number of rats killed during the quarter is higher than usual. We have, however, still two months left of the plague epidemic season which begins to decline in May, and although the number of infected rats is slowly increasing and the human plague rising slowly, unless anything unforeseen happens, the epidemic bids fair to be the lightest we have yet experienced. The mortality from plague (99) was the lowest on record for the corresponding quarter of any previous year; lower also than for any other quarters in the past except the fourth of 1912 (65), 1913 (62) and 1914 (22).

The total mortality (5,464) was the lowest for the corresponding quarter of any year since 1888 except 1893. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1914, large decreases in mortality are found to have been registered under every principal cause of death. The infant mortality (1,258) was 692 less. The number of live births registered (4,472), however, was 520 less, and the lowest since 1907 (4,450).

The highest mortality on a single day in the quarter was 77 which is less than the normal daily mortality: this was registered on the 6th and 22nd March.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the quarter. 247 attacks were registered during the period against 196 in the corresponding quarter of 1914. The total number of deaths due to small-pox during the quarter was 84, being 7 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1914 and 270 below the decennial average but 60 more than in the previous quarter. Of these, 5 were among recent arrivals into the City. 14 cases of cholera were registered during the quarter, and all in the month of March, against 12 in the corresponding quarter of 1914: 13 of these were imported—12 from Dacca and 1 from Nasik. The number of deaths from Cholera during the quarter was 3, the lowest since 1905 against 6 in the preceding quarter and 8 in the corresponding quarter of 1914. All the deaths were among new arrivals into the City and not belonging to it.

The anti-malarial measures carried on by the Malaria Department during the quarter under report resulted in 11 wells being filled in, 17 hermetically covered and 61 provided with mosquito-proof covers leaving trap-doors or hand-pumps attached. 64 cases in which parties failed to comply with the requisitions of this Department in respect of their wells were reported to the Municipal Commissioner and his sanction obtained to the issue of legal notices under section 381 of the Municipal Act.

KATNI CEMENT COMPANY.

PROPOSAL TO RAISE DEBENTURES.

The annual report of the directors of the Katni Cement and Industrial Company to be presented at its general meeting to be held on Monday next, contains among other things the following:—

As forecasted and explained in our last report the estimated cost of plant, buildings, &c., has been exceeded. To meet this excess your directors have arranged for the issue of debentures against the security of the Company's properties, to the extent of Rs. 7,00,000 bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, of which amount Rs. 5,00,000 have been availed of, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,00,000 to be appropriated as required. The Company's works at Katni are equipped on the most up-to-date lines, and your directors are confident that their policy in procuring the superior and initially more expensive type of machinery is calculated to result in the production of the best possible quality of cement on the most economical basis. The completion of the building of the Cement Works was delayed, the contractor experiencing considerable difficulty in procuring suitable material for the machinery foundation and piers. Also the majority of his masons and labourers generally left the works for over a month about last June on account of an outbreak of cholera at Katni. The erector of the cement making plant has been very badly handicapped by the poor class of labour available and under the circumstances has done as well as could reasonably be expected in getting the whole of the cement manufacturing machinery erected and ready for working in about seven months.

Early in October the erection of the Cement Works plant was completed. About the middle of the same month the Railway Company had partially finished a small culvert under the main line and allowed a pipe line to be laid, which supplies the necessary water for the whole works. Immediately after this pipe line was connected up the Power House plant was tested. About a month later the heavy electric cables for supplying the cement works with power arrived and were connected up, when a start was at once made for the preliminary running of the various sections of the plant, with satisfactory results. At the end of Novembebr the raw material grinding machinery was put in commission and about 10 days later a sufficient quantity of slurry had been prepared when the Rotary kiln was started up. Owing to the war several parts of the electrical equipment have not yet reached the country which necessitated making a large number of temporary connections to enable the works to be started up. The Chief Engineer who was engaged to be out here in August has unfortunately been detained in Germany as a prisoner of war and the prospects of his release being doubtful arrangements are being made for another man.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLGEED BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case, in which Inspector Fuller charged Mr Cursetji Jamshedji Contractor with cheating in respect of "hundies" of the value of Rs 25,000 and criminal breach of trust in respect of shares of the National Financing Corporation of the value of Rs. 5,000. Superintendent Cauty conducted the prosecution, while Mr. P. M. Kanga, solicitor, with Mr. B. J. Dhondi, appeared for the complainant Mr. Jamshedji Edulji Saktalwalla. Mr. Weldon, barrister, with Mr. M. B. Chothia, solicitor, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, defended the accused.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution have already been reported. The complainant alleged that in September, 1913, the accused falsely represented to him that he owned brick and lime factories at Simla, which he added were flourishing concerns, and he had large outstandings He further told the complainant that he required further capital to carry on the business. He obtained a loan of Rs. 25,000 from the National Financing Corporation, making the complainant liable as endorsee and surety, and mortgaged to him his brick factory as security. This loan also covered the shares of the National Financing Corporation of the face value of Rs. 5,000. Subsequently the complainant found that the representations made by the accused were all false, and that he had spent the money for his own purposes. The accused also refused to execute the mortgage though repeatedly called upon to do so. It was further alleged that the brick factory had already been mortgaged to a pleader at Patiala when he represented that it was unencumbered. The shares had also been pledged by him with a bank. Information was given to the Police, and the accused was arrested at Simla and brought to Bombay.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying the representations made by him were correct. He alleged the complainant himself did not carry out his part of the contract inasmuch as he himself retained the greater part of the amount of Rs. 25,000 for his personal use and did not send the amount though the accused repeatedly called upon him to do so. The accused further alleged that the complainant had also taken a separate pro-note for Rs. 25,000 and also his signature on renewed "hundies" for Rs 25,000. On account of the complainant's breach he (the accused) had suffered great loss in business. The complainant was in monetary difficulties. The charge was false and maliciously brought by the complainant to bring pressure on the accused.

The Magistrate, delivering decision, said that if the complainant said that the accused had cheated him he would say that it was a case of diamond cut diamond. In his opinion the prosecution had entirely failed to establish that the accused had cheated the complainant. It was a matter for a civil court. The accused was entitled to be acquitted.

The accused was acquitted.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Ibu Abdul Kader, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of four grains of cocaine, without a license.

The accused was moving about with cocaine in his possession in Phul Gully on Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. McCarthy took him by surprise. The accused ran into a house, and seeing Mr. McCarthy follow him, he swallowed three packets of cocaine and threw away four more packets. These were subsequently recovered. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

NEW FUND TO BE OPENED.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, presiding.

After disposing of formal matters, the Committee considered the following report of its sub-committee regarding the question of putting money received on account of the sale of Municipal land into a separate fund:—

The Sub-Committee beg to recommend that the Corporation may be moved to open, under Section 121 of the Municipal Act, a separate fund, which may be called "the Municipal Lands Fund," with effect from the 1st April, 1915. Under Section 111 of the Municipal Act money received in respect of sale of land must, no doubt, be credited in the first place to the Revenue Account of the Municipality, but with the sanction of the Corporation it may be paid from the general account into the Special Fund. From the statement received with the Commissioner's letter, it will be seen that during the current year an amount of Rs. 2,69,171-15-11 has been received on account of sales or disposal of Municipal land. The Sub-Committee beg to suggest that this amount may be transferred to the proposed fund after ascertaining from the Commissioner as to whether the state of the Municipal funds would admit of the transfer. The Commissioner is of opinion that the sale proceeds of set-forward land should not be placed in the Special Fund and he suggests that the money so received may be added to the grant for the acquisition of set-backs. The Sub-Committee concur in this opinion. The Municipality also receives amounts in respect of permissions granted by the Commissioner to carry out building works within the set-back lines of streets. The Sub-Committee think that these amounts should also be added to the street improvement grants and they beg to suggest that the Corporation may be recommended accordingly. If this suggestion is accepted the Commissioner may be requested to furnish, along with his annual Budget Estimates, statements of amounts realised during the previous year in respect of sales of set-forward land and permissions to build within the regular lines of streets, and the street improvement grant for the following year may be augmented by the total amount thus realized.

To this report, Mr. C. V. Mehta, appended the following minute:—I am of opinion that the last sentence "and the street improvement grant for the following year may be augmented by the total amount thus realized" should be omitted, both because it is undesirable to increase our already formidable expenditure on that head and also because it would cause very uncertain fluctuations in the annual grant, which we know now is between 3 and 4 lakhs. To take an extreme case, supposing Rs. 5 lakhs were realized in any one year, the figure for the next year would be swelled by an amount which the Corporation would not like to sanction; I am also afraid this point is not strictly within the reference.

The report was approved and adopted with a slight modification; and it was further resolved to forward it to the Corporation, for approval.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

GALA NIGHT PROGRAMME.

The management of the above house of Vaudeville and cinema announce another gala night for to-night, when Stevo Buckingham, who is well-known in Bombay as a comedian enters the bill. In addition to singing several popular and topical songs including his latest hits "Where are the lads of the village to-night?" and "Are we all here to-night," Mr. Buchingham will to-night produce an excruciatingly funny musical scena entitled "Chrysanthemums" in which he, Miss Marie Godwin and several others are to take part. This scena is an original production and is an epitome of all the latest songs, dances, and humour, Miss Marie Godwin, in addition to appearing in the above scena, will sing several novelty songs and render one of her speciality dances. The pictures this week are announced as a rare selection. The Drama in particular entitled "The Bridge of Shadow" is very pathetic, as it deals with the incidents of how a girl saved her lover's life. It is full of interest and pathos from start to finish. Pathe's War and Topical Gazette take the spectator right on to the firing line and to what is happening all the world over: and the views of Scarborough, bring to memory the recent raid on this lovely place by the Huns. The comics are described as 'simply screamers."

"PAPA'S WIFE."

"Papa's Wife," the little musical sketch which is being produced at the Excelsior this week by Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath is immensely popular, and audiences in Bombay have rarely been so enthusiastic as they are in appreciation of the efforts of the two performers on whose shoulders the burden of a half hour's entertainment would probably fall rather heavily but for the indirect assistance which they receive from those who sit in the auditorium. When the sketch was first produced there were one or two little faults due to lack of opportunity for adequate rehearsal, but these have long since disappeared, and the comedy is now as near perfect as it is possible to make it. It is also bright and cheering that many have paid a return visit to the Excelsior and have enjoyed it even more than the first, and certainly there is not a song which is not worth hearing a second time at least. It is cleverly written and cleverly presented, and of its kind it would be hard to beat.

THE NEW ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The general progress of the Allies continues to be satisfactory and further important points have been gained in the new offensive. The German problem is to find men enough to hold Belgium and Northern France and to keep Russian Poland and fight Austria's line in the Carpathians.

The British Army is a very powerful instrument to-day, both in men and guns. Moto machine-gun batteries have proved a success and have attracted excellent officers and men. The musketry of the new armies is very fine and the School of Musketry at Bisley has turned out 200 officers and 800 non-commissioned men as instructors; recruiting is satisfactory.

The Royal Fusiliers have just completed their 25th Battalion for service abroad. They have thirty-five battalions all told. Several regiments now exceed thirty.

The London Regiment of Territorials has sixty-two battalions, half of which are abroad.

WHEAT FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

A special wheat forecast issued to-day gives the estimated area at 3,214,800 acres, against 28,464,000 in the final revised estimate of last year, being an increase of fourteen per cent. The total yield estimated is 18,293,000 tons against 8,354,000 tons last year, being an increase of twenty-three per cent. The yield is estimated at 717 lbs. or one and a half quarters per acre. The condition is on the whole good except in Behar and Orissa and Bengal, where the wheat areas are very small. The Punjab outturn is very good; the United Provinces good but not quite so good as expected; Bombay is very satisfactory.

HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 14.

The hospital ship Madras has arrived here.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms this evening at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. J. J. Modi will read a paper on the ancient history of the Suez Canal from the times of the old Egyptian kings downwards.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

INSTITUTE LUSO INDIANO (3) BEAT LONAVLA GYMKHANA (0).

These two teams played off their tie in the second round of the tournament on the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday, the game resulting in a win for the Luso-Indiano team by three goals to nil. The Lonavla team gave a very disappointing display, the primary fault being with their defensive ranks which were slow weak and aimless. Their forwards ran and dodged well at times and made some desperate efforts to reduce the margin of defeat, but despite speed and attempts at combination they finished tamely and their shooting was erratic besides the fact that the Luso-Indiano halves and backs were quick and tackled and robbled them time after time, thus rendering their occasional inraids abortive. As a line, the Luso-Indiano forwards were pretty quick on the ball, which they tacked with pluck and confidence against an inoffensive defence. With a little more accuracy in shooting and greater knowledge of the angle of the ball's position to the netted space, they might have won by a bigger margin. Though, individually speaking, some of them gave promise of good hockey, there was hardly any attempt at combination and they must have greater understanding among themselves if they mean to go through the remaining rounds. The game, on the whole, proved rather uninteresting. All the three goals were scored during the initial period. Downes scored the first goal after 13 minutes' play and Lyon increased the lead 7 minutes later. Downes again scored the third and last goal for the Luso-Indiano team just before the call of half time.

No further score was recorded during the second moiety, the game ended in a win for the Luso-Indianos as stated, the final scores being:—

Luso-Indiano ..... Three goals.
Lonavla Gymkhana ..... Nil.

The sides were:—

Institute-Luso Indiano:—J. Fernandes. (Capt.), goal; Albugurz and Rofino, backs; Peereira, Saldanha and Cordozo, halves; Gonsalves, Monrao, Downes V. Lyon and J. Lyon, forwards.

Lonavla Gamkhana:—E. Richardson, goal; P. F. Gillet and P. Richardson, backs; Lewis, Race and Williams, halves, Gillespie (Capt.), L. Richardson, Pearse and D'Cruz, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Asher.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Grant Medical College v. Parsi Cyclists.

FRIDAY'S GAME.

Hornets v. Jhansi (Replay.)

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals. 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana drew with R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers—2—0.
4. Hornets drew with Jhansi—1—1.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry.—1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph—3—2.
7. Institute Luso-Indiano beat Lonavla Gymkhana,—3—0.

FOOTWOMEN AT CLUBS.

WAR CAUSES A DEARTH OF MEN-SERVANTS.

Even the traditions of clubland have been changed by the war. The British club servant, stately, suave, and imperturbable, has been a type unchanging. But to-day these men have gone to the wars, and the Athenaeum Club, greatly daring, has introduced parlourmaids into its drawing room.

The innovation must have been watched with trepidation. Your Athenaeum member at tea is unique. He will enter the club at ten minutes to four. At five to four his tea will be at his elbow, and with no spoken word is the desired meal served. Special tastes are remembered and anticipated. It is not necessary to give an order. So far, the footwomen at the Athenaeum have been successful, but the standard of the famous men before them is very high.

Inquiries show that other London clubs are not—at the moment—adopting the Athenaeum's expedient, though it is being watched with interest. Club secretaries all lament the difficulty of obtaining servants, although they approve the patriotism which has created the dearth. "Club servants," said the secretary of a leading club, "are quite different from all others. Since our men enlisted we have had a hundred changes among the staff. A club servant must possess the dignity of a bishop, the tact of an ambassador, and the temper of an archangel."

BRUTAL MURDER OF SISTER,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 14.

A Sindhi villager in a fit of anger smote his sister with a spade and killed her on the spot. He was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. He appealed against the alleged severity of the sentence with the result that the Judical Commissioner has enhanced the sentence to transportation for life because of the unmitigated brutality of the crime.

ITALY'S WAITING GAME.

SOP TO A CLAMOURING PUBLIC.

Mr. Robert Segar, special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writing from Rome on March 14, said:—

The Press and public, who are growing weary of biding their time in complete uncertainty and of being called upon each day to put their faith in the Government, were allowed just for a little while to enjoy the refreshing sensation that something was at last going to happen. It gave a crisp flavour to languishing political conversation and an added "frightfulness" to the business of selling war news in the streets.

To-day, after its little respite, the public is again addressed in lofty language and invited once more to have faith. But to-day the message of the Government Press goes farther than merely to demand implicit confidence. It gives a glimpse to the public of the line of Italian diplomacy. I do not know that the soundness of that line has hitherto been so explicity indicated in the Italian Press.

Coming from a competent source, the chief argument is worth noting. It is this. Italy holding herself aloof from either side has grown in importance with every month of the war. Attempts to coax her into action have given her favourable opportunities for showing to the world two things—first, that Italy has very definite aspirations, and secondly, that she is determined not to leap in the dark.

Stated broadly, she demands a frontier in the new Europe which shall no longer be a source of political and military danger. The attainment of this frontier coincides with the realisation of her desire to receive back under the Italian flag her people beyond the border. Thus policy and national sentiment lend strength to this demand. But her claim goes farther. A great population, depending largely upon the sea and seeking expansion, must needs stand firm in claiming her share in the future of the Mediterranean.

Her policy of waiting and growing steadily more urgent in her demands has much in it of wisdom whether she eventually go to war or not. If she can obtain and secure all she desires by diplomacy none will blame her. If, on the other hand, she finds it necessary to drive home her claims by force she will, when the time for balancing accounts arrives, be greatly strengthened if she can prove that from the first, and as a condition of her joining in the war, she laid her demands upon the table and obtained in advance a guarantee that they shall be satisfied in the day of victory.

The argument presented in this way will doubtless appeal to the subtle diplomatic instinct of the people and persuade them once more to wait upon events.

KARLSRUHE'S FATE.

GERMAN REPORT OF HER LOSS.

(Later than the Mail.)

Writing from Copenhagen on Thursday March 18, "The Daily Mail" correspondent says:—I have had a conversation with M. Villemoes, editor of the "Ribe Stiftstidende," which published the report that the German cruiser Karlsruhe was blown up in American waters about the end of last year. The "Ribe Stiftstidende" is looked upon as most reliable, and M. Villemoes, who is an experienced journalist, says that no denial of the statement is possible.

The facts contained in the message, said M. Villemoes, had been known to his informant, who is not a journalist, for about three weeks, as he had been in Germany and had spoken to some of the survivors. This person was not interested from a news point of view, M. Villemoes said: "He was no one-sided correspondent, but one of the most reliable and trustworthy of my informants with whom I have been acquainted for many years."

Mr. A. F. von Dockum, a broker here, states that he has had confirmation of the statement from a German merchant captain who has been serving as a petty officer at Wilhelmshaven. The captain heard the story from officers and men of the Karlsruhe who succeeded in returning home in the Hamburg-American liner Rio Negro.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
The Government and the Money Market	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Anglo-Russian Friendship	9
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Cracow: The Objective of the Russians. With Illustrations	9
LAW INTELLIGENCE	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Damaged by a Mine	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 15, 1915.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ONEY ARKET.

There are two outstanding features of the recent interesting and suggestive discussions that took place between the European and the Indian Chambers with the Finance Minister and the Member for Commerce. These had reference to the contemplated Rupee loan of 4½ crores for public works and to the control of the exports of Indian wheat for the next twelve months. As to the first the Bombay Chamber was greatly in doubt whether the full amount of the loan could be satisfactorily issued this Autumn. On the other hand the Indian Chamber had no fear on the point, though it frankly acknowledged that there was a misgiving in some quarters. The one organisation was able to express its scepticism on certain facts within its knowledge. It comprises among its members representatives of the Presidency Bank and the Exchange banks. Their authority to gauge the trend of the monetary market may be readily admitted. But, as the Finance Minister himself very relevantly and pertinently remarked, it was rather premature to forecast the turn the Indian money market may take when the time for raising the loan arrives. The Government had taken the pains to make it clear to the public at budget time, that it was entirely within its option whether it would or would not raise the loan. And the Finance Minister emphasised that statement.

For all practical purposes, therefore, the question may be considered to be somewhat "previous." It is the deity who presides over the fortunes of the war, who will direct and shape the course of the Imperial Government in July next. But, of course, it is reasonable to presume that, as last Autumn's loan, thanks to the manipulations of a set of speculative stockjobbers, has not been fully absorbed by Bombay, they, from their interested point of view, can hardly be expected to digest a fresh bolus of the kind. The indigestion of over-speculation has had to be cured by the stock-jobbing physicians, in this case, the local banks themselves. So those who are against the launching of the loan are in a sorry plight. No wonder they would dissuade the Finance Minister. That authority, however, is long-headed. His vision is broad and clear. His cosmos of investors in Government paper is exceedingly large. It is not the stock-jobbing Jews and shroffs, Parsis and Marwaris of Bombay and Bengal who constitute his financial world. There are the hundreds of thousands of steady investors, the men and women who elsewhere put their savings in blue stockings, who are also his clientele. Thus the horizon of the cosmos of our Finance Minister is deep and extensive. And we may therefore depend on his clear gaze and appreciation of the situation at the right psychological hour to do the right thing. If the conditions of belligerency in July, apart from other world trade factors, are such that it may not be advisable to raise the loan, we may depend upon it that the Treasurer-General of the Empire will know what other steps to take to raise the wind. In the past it has been a regrettable experience to observe the game of endeavouring to frighten a Finance Minister out of his wits by cliques of influential stockjobbers, bankers, shroffs and others. But the era of timid Ministers and bullying "bulls" or "bears" is at an end. Strong finance has been the principal feature of Lord Hardinge's latter years' administration, and we have a fearless Minister, who is not in the least likely to be swayed by any but the common interests of the tax-payers. We are inclined therefore, on this account to approve of the opinion given by the Indian Chamber, namely, that there need be no apprehension, (unless exceptional circumstances face us,) regarding the raising of the loan. They offered that opinion on behalf of the general body of investors and not on behalf of interested or stock-jobbing cliques. Thus, in this respect, they have once more justified their reputation as an organisation which seeks to conserve the best interests of all India, and not of any particular class or combination.

Happily both bodies were on the same plane of thought when they offered as an alternative to the loan, the raising of the needed monies by the sale of Treasury Bills, so common now in Great Britain and the origin of which is correctly ascribed to Lord Goschen. This method, as a telegram to-day informs us, has just been adopted by the Government at Home on a scale, that it is anticipated, will make the early issue of a new war loan improbable. Bills of short duration for six or twelve months are easily saleable. There is a variety of customers for them. Only this mode of raising State funds is new to the investing public. But once they were made familiar with it, it would be easy for any Finance Minister to obtain loans of a temporary character by this open and simple method. The Indian public would soon be familiarised with Treasury Bills, as they are in principle as much hundis, as the hundis of Indian bankers and shroffs. They are in reality Sircar hundis, and would have a wide popularity and currency if properly introduced. They form a very sound and sale investment. Those who now seek to have deposits at mills and with other companies at 4 or 5 per cent for short periods would greatly prefer them when issued at 4 per cent, because of the absolute safety they give. There could be no apprehension that the Sircar hundis would not be accepted at the due date. There would be no "protest" and no need of a "notary public." The Finance Minister, however, observed that Treasury Bills were already in vogue. There have been seven crores of such with the Secretary of State. True. But it should be pointed out that his bills of 7 or 14 crores are all inter departmental. Not a single one has been sold to investors outside. It is well that the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Reserve were in such a prosperous condition as to enable the Finance Minister to draw on them with his bills as securities. But is it not always best to tap all the public sources and keep intact your own State liquid resources? For our part, we are of opinion that it is high political wisdom to make as attractive as possible every variety of State paper. The more you inspire confidence in these negotiable securities and gradually bring out the hoards of money from the cellars and vaults the better for the economic welfare of the country. Hence we would support most cordially the common suggestion of the two Chambers.

Notes of the Day.

German "Safe Conduct."

There is grim humour in the sad story of the captain of the Harpalyce. It will be remembered that the Harpalyce, a British steamer, which was chartered by the Belgian Relief Committee to convey stores from Amsterdam to the starving Belgians, was torpedoed in the North Sea and lost 26 of her crew who were mostly Chinese. Thus it was not hated England that was punished, but a few unfortunate Chinese and the Belgian victims of German frightfulness. Now it appears that the skipper of the vessel carried a certificate from the German Minister at The Hague guaranteeing him a safe conduct. One can only wonder at his confidence in this spurious document, seeing that the German submarines have orders to sink at sight without stopping to examine certificates of German Ministers or any other papers. He must be quite a *rara avis* among German diplomats this Minister at The Hague,—unless he merely intended a practical joke,—to suppose that there was any possibility of his countrymen in command of the submarines lapsing into the humanity of stopping to examine a ship's papers.

Constantinople in War Time.

A correspondent in "The Near East" depicts Constantinople as "one vast prison where nothing penetrates but the Wolff Bureau telegrams." They are said to arrive from Berlin every three or four hours, whilst news by wire from other countries takes some days in transmission! English residents in the Ottoman capital,—there are still many of these pursuing their daily vocations unmolested,—report that Britishers are treated with every courtesy, and that the rank and file are distinctly well inclined towards them, as contrasted with the Germans. It would seem that either the populace are quite ignorant of the seriousness of their situation (thanks we may suppose to Herr Wolff) or that they are inclined to treat it with that nonchalance,—so ably expressed in Turkish "Allah Kerim,"—God will provide! The neutral Embassies, that are known for their hospitality, seem in no wise to have curtailed it owing to existing conditions; the Ministers are said to play bridge every evening at the Oriental Club, and Djavid Pasha with true Hebraic instinct is taking English lessons. Truly does Turkish tragedy seem to be tinged with burlesque!

Russia and Constantinople.

"The Near East" is much perturbed by a recent article in the Russian press by Prince Eugene Troubetskoi, in which the writer says our Northern Ally "must have power by force of arms to prevent the warships of any other nation (!) from navigating the waters of the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea." "If these words," says our contemporary, "contain

a covert plea for the fortification once more of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, the proposal, it may be stated at once, will not find support anywhere outside Russia. The object to be aimed at is the free passage of the Dardanelles to the mercantile marine of all the world. This can be attained far better by the removal of all fortifications than by re-building those that the Allies' guns are in process of demolishing. With a Russian Fleet in the Black Sea, and with the British Navy in strength in the Mediterranean, no Power will attempt to block the passage between the two seas when the two Powers most concerned in the free passage of the Dardanelles are resolved upon keeping them open. Russia will both disarm criticism and make her task in the Balkans much simpler by giving, as an earnest of her peaceful intentions, a pledge not to attempt to fortify the Dardanelles.

Prince Troubetskoi's article serves to confirm our view that safety for British interests lies in leaving an unfortified Constantinople in the hands of the Turks.

Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency, 1913-14.

The recent announcement that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a substantial expenditure for the extension of the Gokak Canal, lends a special interest to the small brochure on irrigation in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1913-14 just issued by the Government. Comparison of the figures for 1913-14 with those of the previous three years' average shows that the area of irrigation under capital works was 2,157,525 acres or 207,514 more than the average, an increase of 25 per cent. in the Presidency and 7 per cent. in Sind, and on other works 1,300,457 acres or only 19,508 more than the average. The total increase of irrigation was thus 227,022 acres. Good monsoon rainfall in the Presidency proper contributed largely towards the increase, and the subsequent partial failure of the *rabi* rainfall further operated to create a demand for water. In Sind an abnormaly heavy rainfall coming at the right time saved a large area of the crops which was threatened by an unsatisfactory inundation. The total expenditure over major and minor capital works amounted to Rs. 69,25,234 showing an increase of Rs. 19,70,084 over the previous average and the increase on other minor works amounted to Rs. 3,47,402 the total increase of expenditure thus amounting to Rs. 23,17,486. The outlay on major and capital minor works yielded a revenue of Rs. 63,87,203 (showing an increase of Rs. 6,48,294) that on other minor works yielded Rs. 39,87,272 (showing a decrease of Rs. 36,647). The total increase of revenue on all irrigation works, however, amounted to Rs. 6,11,647. The decrease in revenue in spite of the increased area of, irrigation were due to large remissions having been granted in Sind because of floods caused by heavy rain.

Areas Under Irrigation.

In the Central Division the total area of irrigation was a little under the average. The revenue was, however, considerably higher owing to enhanced water-rates. In the Deccan Irrigation Division, where the most important protective irrigation works are situated, the Nira Left Bank Canal is the largest and arrests attention because of the 29 Co-operative Societies of sugar-cane growers organised in the tract irrigated by it. The area irrigated in this Canal has steadily increased during recent years and yielded an increasing gross revenue which last year reached the figure of 9 per cent. on the total cost of the work. Of the new protective works in this division the Godaveri Canal propect is approaching completion, having cost nearly a crore of rupees. The largest project of all in the Deccan is the new Nira Right Bank Canal project which is designed to command 600,000 acres, with an estimated cost of about 257 lakhs of rupees. In the Southern Division the most important work is the Gokak Canal which irrigated over 10,000 acres out of its compact command of 18,000 acres. The Fuleli Canal on the left bank division,—the largest of the Sind Canals,—irrigated over 390,000 acres. As usual the topographical surveys of the Indus were made and the whole course of the river in Sind a clear length of 537 miles was surveyed and plotted. Observations were also made on the velocity at various depths and gauge readings of the river were taken daily at 10 stations, twice a week at four stations and weekly at eight stations.

An Indian Book on The War.

Sirdar Jogendra Singh has published a small brochure of 21 pages dealing with the Great War with the object of combating the wild stories which pass from town to village and are believed as much by those who ought to know better as by the illiterate and the ignorant. In his foreword he refers to a few typical questions out of many which induced him to write this brochure. "A schoolmaster," he writes, "took me aside, and asked me to tell him quietly if a German invasion was really imminent.....A Patwari came and told me that he heard the Tahsil officials talk gravely of the changes that were likely to come about on a fixed date. A pleader saw pictures of the war in the eclipse of the sun, and rushed to the Savings Bank to take back his money." These are not the least astonishing of the wild rumours, which have been current in the country, and the Sirdar's brochure, which is an admirable summary of the salient points concerning the war, is a timely publication. The Sirdar rightly begins it with asking his readers to glance at and study the map of the world; for it is the ignorance of this map which is the parent of fear and rumour. The British Isles, bounded as they are on all sides by the High Seas, cannot be reached as long as our battleships hold their own. It is significant, the Sirdar reminds the reader, that though five months have elapsed since the war began we have not missed a single mail, and all the trade routes are open. We have therefore only to consult the map to be convinced of our sheltered security. The Sirdar then discusses why we are at war. This leads him to present before the reader a succinct summary of the course of events after the outbreak of the war.

What We are Fighting For?

The Sirdar then answers the question why England is fighting by stating the ideals that have guided and inspired her policy in this war,—ideals which were so eloquently expressed in the memorable speeches of the Premier and Sir Edward Grey. Lastly, he rightly emphasises that this is a war of ideals and the course of coming ages will depend largely on the issues of the struggle. England and France stand together to-day as champions of freedom, of social justice and respect for law and moral obligations. The need of India is clear. She wants peace for the steady development of her nationality and England alone can give her this peace. We must fight not only for the King but for the fruit of the peace which holds the promise of our salvation. And the Sirdar eloquently describes the duty of India. "The fate of India," he writes, "is interlinked with the future of England.....Our men who are now in the fighting line, are forging the links which shall bind India and England together, inevitably and for ever." More than this it is the duty of all right-minded men in this great crisis to keep their heads cool, to control uneasiness, to disprove wild rumours and to be ready for any sacrifice which the Empire demands, "sanguine of the ultimate success of the Great British Empire, which upholds ideals of Justice, Liberty and Equity as they have seldom been upheld." The Sirdar has ably done his part of the duty by writing this timely brochure.

THE BEST SAYING OF THE WEEK.

It is not well that the "dead hand" of the superannuated should be able to obstruct reform in India.—"The New Statesman."

A VOICE IN THE DESERT.

A hundred yards from the trenches,
Close to the battle front,
There stands a little house
Lonely and desolate.

Not a man, not a cat, not a dog, not a soul,
Only a flight of crows along the railway line,
The sound of our boots on the muddy road,
And, along the Yser, the twinkling fires.

A low thatched cottage,
With doors and shutters closed,
The roof torn by a shell,
Standing out of the floods alone.

Not a cry, not a sound, not a life, not a mouse,
Only the stillness of the great graveyards,
Only the crosses, the crooked wooden crosses,
On the wide, lonely plain.

A cottage showing grey
Against a cold black sky,
Blind and deaf in the breeze
Of the dying day,
And the sound of our footsteps slipping
On the stones, as we go by . . .

Suddenly, on the silent air,
Warm and clear, pure and sweet
As sunshine upon golden moss,
Strong and tender as a prayer,
Through the roof a girl's voice rang
And the cottage sang:

"When the sap begins to spring
—Red willow, catkins grey—
When the sap begins to spring
The cock will greet the day.

The cow will sound her horn
—Gold straw and sunny shed—
So loud she'll low that morn
That she will wake the dead.

Our hammers then will clash
—Strong arms and naked breast—
Saws whirr and forges flash
And sparkle without rest.

Each church will ope its door,
—Pervyse, Ypres, and Nieuport—
And with strong clanging bell
Thunder the Germans' knell.

Then will our trowels ring
—Dixmude and Ramscapelle—
And shouts and laughter swell,
And busy pickaxe swing.

Our boats will glide along
—Black tar and seagulls white—
We'll hear the skylark's song
Above our rivers bright.

And then our graves will bloom
—Dance tomtits on the sod—
And then our graves will bloom
Beneath the sun of God."

Not a breath, not a sound, not a soul,
Only the crosses, the crooked wooden crosses.

"Come, 'tis getting late,
'Tis but a peasant girl
With her father living there,
They will not go away,
Nothing will make them yield.
They will die, they say,
Sooner than leave their field."

Not a breath, not a life, not a soul,
Only a flight of crows along the railway line,
The sound of our boots on the muddy road,
And, along the Yser, the twinkling fires.

EMILE CAMMAERTS.

Translated by Tita Brand Cammaerts from the French original and published in "The Spectator."

Official and Personal.

Colonel Wodehouse, Mr. W. L. Souter, and Mrs. Douglas, left Government House, Mahableshwar, on Tuesday 13th April:—

The Hon. Sir William Meyer, Captain Sloane Stanley, and Mr. deGeijer are at present staying at Government House, Mahableshwar.

Mr. L. E. Kershaw, Secretariat Superintendent, Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of Madras, in the place of Mr. C. Reilly, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department.

Captain P. Hudson, of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles who has been mentioned three times in General French's despatches is now promoted Brevet Major.

The Hon. Sir C. Sankara Nair has been granted furlough for four months in continuation of the midsummer vacation of the Madras High Court.

The Hon. Mr. W. Francis I.C.S., having resigned his seat on the Madras Legislative Council, Mr. J. P. Bedford I.C.S. has been nominated in his place.

POLITE PIRATE.

U29 CAPTAIN'S WINE AND CIGARS.

The German submarine U 29, whose captain claims to have sunk the Cressy, Aboukir, and Hogue in legitimate warfare, has turned pirate, says the "Daily Mail." U 29 achieved its successes at England's "toe," the great promontory between the Bristol and English Channels. Appearing in the English Channel on Thursday morning, she attacked one ship at seven o'clock, another in the afternoon off Start Point; and probably the one in the evening at the extremity of the "toe"—just off Land's End. She lay in wait all night and on Friday morning secured three more victims close together off the Scilly Islands.

The pirates were polite—but nevertheless pirates. Each man, says the captain of one of the lost ships, had two revolvers. The pirates helped themselves to

Bread, A French flag,
Cutlery, British ship's ensign,
Watches, Alarm clocks,
Tins of preserved meat.

Only one ship, the Florazan, appears to have been sunk without warning. To the crews of the others the pirates were courteous and not uncommunicative. The captain offered cigars and wine and threw a suit of dry clothes into a boat for a seaman who had fallen into the water. He said he was about six days out from Cuxhaven. One of the attacked captains states that the submarine had wireless and used it.

In an interview Captain Williams, of the Indian City, said: "The Germans looted the ship of all valuables, taking away a boat-load of booty."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BATTLE IN CARPATHIANS.

KAISER IN COMMAND.

DESPERATE ONSLAUGHTS REPULSED.

DARDANELLES ENTERED FOR TEN MILES.

The centre of interest is for the moment again shifted to the Carpathians, where one of the most desperate and extensive struggles of the war is proceeding.

The battle developed with great intensity on the 11th and 12th. The Russians captured three villages in the direction of the Uszok Pass, taking 2,700 prisoners and twenty machine guns. On the heights of Koziouvka and south of Volossate impetuous Austro-German attacks were repulsed with heavy loss.

Furious attacks on the Bukovina front have also been repulsed, and such has also been the case in the North West of the Niemen.

A British destroyer steamed up the Dardanelles for ten miles, followed by the battleship London. The batteries on the European side were quiescent, but the Asiatic batteries fired on the two vessels, which suffered no damage. It is thought the Turks have removed the big howitzers from the European shore batteries to repel a possible land attack.

A Reuter's special service message gives a graphic description of the brilliant Capture of Gassainville, between the Meuse and the Moselle.

French aviators bombarded the military sheds at Vigneul and scattered a marching battalion.

The Russian Minister of Finance in an interview drew a rosy picture of the financial and economic conditions in Russia.

The United States is said to have made a sharp reply to the German Note which protested against the supply of armaments to the Allies. The United States Note emphatically declares that the stoppage of shipments would be an unwarranted breach of neutrality and also unconstitutional. The American press continues a vigorous denunciation of Count Bernstorff.

INCREASING TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, April 13.

Trade between Australia and Japan is increasing by leaps and bounds.

GREAT STRUGGLE IN THE CARPATHIANS.

DESPERATE GERMAN OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN CARPATHIANS.

THREE VILLAGES CAPTURED.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR KOZIOUVKA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, April 14.

An official announcement says:—The battle in the Carpathians between the directions of Bartfeld and Stryi developed with great intensity on the 11th and 12th instant. The Russians progressed on both the banks of the Ondava after a most desperate battle and captured three villages in the direction of the Uszok Pass, taking 2,700 prisoners and twenty machineguns.

The enemy in great strength delivered impetuous attacks on the heights of Koziouvka, south of Volossate, but were repulsed with enormous loss.

The enemy in Bukhovina on an extensive front in the direction of Zalestichiki made furious attacks on Saturday night in torrential rain and impenetrable darkness. Our infantry received them with the bayonet and repulsed them.

Several German attacks west of the Niemen have been repulsed.

KAISER IN COMMAND.

FIVE AUSTRIAN ARMIES OPERATING

PETROGRAD, April 13.

The German General Staff has taken over the direction of the battle in the Carpathians.

It is believed that the Kaiser is commanding in person from the rear of the Austro-German lines.

Five independent Austrian armies are operating against the Russians who are more and more threatening the Hungarian plains.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

FINANCE MINISTER'S ROSY PICTURE.

LONDON, April 13.

The Russian Minister of Finance in an interview drew a rosy picture of the financial and economic conditions in Russia. He said the people do not feel the privations from the war owing to the Government allowance to the families of soldiers, which in many cases are greater than wages. Consequently many look on the war as a peculiar Godsend, as putting money in their pockets.

The prohibition of vodka has also helped to promote prosperity. Money formerly wasted on drink is being either spent on necessaries or saved. The Saving Bank's deposits have increased by a hundred per cent. Abundance of grain is available, which should command a good price when foreign markets are opened as is shortly to be expected.

The Minister explained that the recent increase of thirty per cent. in the Customs was intended partly to replace the loss of revenue due to the prohibition of vodka. We do not believe that it will interfere with foreign trade. On the contrary it is expected that there will be an important development in this quarter, which will replace that formerly in German hands.

GERMAN BIPLANE BROUGHT DOWN IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, April 13.

The "Telegraaf" reports that a biplane believed to be German has been brought down over the district of Goes by rifle fire. The two aviators will be interned.

NEW ZEALAND AND CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS.

LONDON, Bombay, 14.

A message to the "Times" from Wellington says that the Premier has cabled to Mr. Fisher declining an invitation to a conference of Premiers owing to the seriousness of the imperial crisis and the necessity for attending to preparations for the session.

IRON CROSS FOR THE SULTAN.

AMSTERDAM, April 13.

General von der Goltz has presented the Sultan with the Iron Cross of the First Class.

OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

PENETRATION FOR TEN MILES.

HOWITZERS ON EUROPEAN SIDE QUIESCENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TENEDOS, April 14.

H. M. destroyer Renard on Monday entered the Dardanelles for scouting purposes. She sailed at full-speed for over ten miles up the Straits, probably further than any of the ships have hitherto gone.

She was subjected to a heavy fire but was not hit.

H.M. battleship London followed and drew the fire of most of the batteries on the Asiatic side, especially of the howitzers behind Erenkeui, but the European side was quiescent. It is possible that the Turks have withdrawn part of their artillery here in order to mass it quickly at any spot the Allied armies choose for landing.

A Battery was bombarded by the Triumph on Saturday and it is apparently out of action.

The weather is rainy and murky, aerial reconnaissances being hindered.

TURKISH CAMP BOMBARDED.

BY BATTLESHIP AND SEAPLANES.

PARIS, April 13.

A communique says:—The battleship Saint Louis and seaplanes bombarded an important Turkish camp in the neighbourhood of Gaza.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT LERWICK.

FIVE KILLED: MANY INJURED.

LONDON, April 13.

A terrific explosion has occurred at Lerwick and it is reported that Harbour Street has been destroyed. No details have been received.

LATER.

The explosion at Lerwick occurred in a store, causing fire in an adjoining building and wrecking the store and other property. Five persons were killed and many injured. A naval body and the military arrived promptly and did splendid rescue work.

Lerwick is the country town of the Shetland islands. There are harbour works to accommodate its shipping and fishing fleet.

GERMAN "SAFE CONDUCT."

ENDS IN A GERMAN TORPEDO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 13.

The Captain of the relief ship Harpayle which was torpedoed by the Germans publishes a certificate from the German Minister at The Hague guaranteeing the safe conduct of the vessel.

THE WAYFARER'S VICISSITUDES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 13.

The Wayfarer has been docked at Queenstown.

LONDON, April 14.

It has now been ascertained that seven perished on the Wayfarer.

A telegram from Queenstown says that the explosion on the Wayfarer smashed the wireless apparatus, buckled the after-deck and set a light to a large stack of hay which burned fiercely till extinguished.

One boat capsized as it was being lowered into water and two firemen were drowned. The Captain remained alone on the ship which was fast setting.

The crew worked the pumps till the appearance of ships coming to the rescue. The towing was most difficult owing to a gale and heavy sea.

WOMEN FOR WAR SERVICE.

LONDON, April 14.

It is officially stated that up to March 31st thirty-three thousand women registered for war service.

AMERICAN ARMAMENTS FOR ALLIES.

SHARP REPLY TO GERMANY.

PRESS DENUNCIATIONS OF COUNT BERNSTORFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 14.

A messaye to the "Daily Telegraph" from Washington states that the United States has made a sharp reply to the German Note which protested against the supply of armaments to the Allies.

The United States Note emphatically declares that the stoppage of shipments would be an unwarranted breach of neutrality and also unconstitutional.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The press continues a vigorous denunciation of Count Bernstorff.

The "Sun" says nothing more offensive or more arrogant has emanated from any diplomat.

The "Tribune" expresses the opinion that Count Bernstorff is trying to force the United States Government to ask for his recall.

"The Times" suggests that Germany's plight is so desperate that she is ceasing to regard diplomatic courtesies.

THE PEACE RUMOURS.

NO FORMAL COMMUNICATION TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Commenting on the report that the Pope was desirous of supporting any move the United States might make with a view to peace, President Wilson said there had been frequent intimations of this character, but no formal communication had reached him

There was no basis for the report that the United States had been informed of the terms on which peace might be made.

THE KRONPRINZ WILHELM.

BRITISH PRISONERS' PRIVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The Captain of the Kronprinz Wilhelm has requested that the vessel be examined and an estimate given of the time required for repairs.

The British prisoners on the Kronprinz complain bitterly of their treatment. They were fed on rice and sour bread when their captors had an abundance of fresh meat. At six every evening they were forced into a black hole without lights. The prisoners unanimously declare that they intend to go home and fight the Germans.

MEDICAL SERVICE AT THE RONT.

MORE AUSTRALIAN DOCTORS.

MELBOURNE, April 13.

A hundred doctors have been enrolled in the Australian Commonwealth for service at the Front and the last batch leaves next week.

U. S. AND CHINA.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

President Wilson has denied the report that the United States has informed China that the latter could not rely on the moral support of the United States in the negotiations with Japan.

Mr. Wilson predicted that the views of the United States regarding Japan's demands would be satisfactorily met.

VALUE OF RUSSIAN MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

Following has been received in Simla from England:—

"The Times" points out that to the Allies in the West the value of the vigorous Russian movement lies in the fact that the Germans cannot now afford to neglect the menace on their Eastern frontier. The plan of comfortably containing Russia while on the Wstern front the Allies are disposed of, is now seen to be finally untenable. The Germans cannot continue to fling Army Corps from front to front but must prepare to fight desperately on both the fronts.

CAPTURE OF GUSSAINVILLE.

AGAINST MURDEROUS HAIL FROM QUICKFIRERS.

FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, April 13.

Details are published of the capture of the village of Gussainville, between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the afternoon of April 4th.

Without a warning the French artillery opened a terrific fire on the enemy's positions in and around the hamlet and a company of infantry in two successive bounds drove the Germans from the trenches into the village. Another company vigorously attacked the flank and reached the middle of the village.

An anxious moment followed when a German reserve company came to the assistance of the detachment surrounded in the village and attempted an enveloping movement. The enemy in the houses resisted desperately and it was imperative to finish them before fresh reinforcements arrived. An officer at the head of thirty men led the assault. They were twice obliged to throw themselves flat on the ground to avoid a murderous hail from quickfirers before.

In a magnificent spurt they captured the first house. Encouraged by their success, the other sections were brought up and completed the work of capturing the houses. Furious hand to hand struggles took place but by nightfall the whole of the village had been captured.

MINE WARFARE IN ARGONNE.

CAPTURE OF ENEMY'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 13.

A communiqué says:—There has been some cannonading from the sea to the Aisne. We captured a trench eastward of Berry-au-Bac. Mine warfare continues in the Argonne. The day was comparatively quiet between the Meuse and the Moselle. We have come into contact at several points with the enemy's entanglements.

SPLENDID WORK BY FRENCH AEROPLANES.

MILITARY SHEDS BOMBARDED.

PARIS, April 14.

Last evening's communiqué said:—The day has been quiet on the whole front and we consolidated the positions won at various points last week. The aeroplanes successfully bombarded the military sheds at Vigneulles and scattered a marching battalion.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

SUCCESSFUL MINEWORK NEAR ARMENTIERES,

LONDON, April 13.

A bulletin from Field-Marshal French says:—The situation is unchanged. The British have carried out some successful minework in the region of Armentieres. The enemy's attempts have been abortive.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

LONDON, April 14.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that Rear-Admiral Hintze has been appointed German Minister to China.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain W. F. Coates, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain T. Hornblower, Sussex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. M. Macpherson, Seaforths.
Major R. Prentice, Highland Light Infantry.
Colonel A. Schreiber, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. Horley, Oxfordshires.
Second-Lieut. J. Muirhead, Black Watch.

MISSING.

Lieut. C. R. Bean, South Staffordshires.

GERMAN IGNORANCE OF FRANCE.

M. VIVIANI'S ELOQUENT SPEECH IN COUNCIL.

"POUNDING GERMANS AS IN A MORTAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 13.

In opening the Council, M. Viviani in an eloquent speech said that Germany was completely ignorant of the soul of France and was now suffering for her error.

She thought to find the nation disunited and frivolous but found instead a wall of iron and heroic resistance against which she broke her best battalions.

This wall was now moving gradually and pounding the Germans as in a mortar. France was prepared to add sacrifices to sacrifices in order to achieve her end.

MUNITIONS PROBLEM.

STRONG COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

LONDON, April 14.

The London "Times" states that the Government has appointed a strong Committee with full powers to deal with the whole question of the organization of the output of munitions.

The committee will be representative of the Treasury, the War Office, the Admiralty and the Board of Trade.

Mr. Lloyd George is chairman. The first meeting was held to-day. No definite decision was reached on the drink question.

FINANCING THE WAR.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

LONDON, April 14.

The "London Gazette" states that from April 14th. Treasury Bills for three, six or nine months will be issued at fixed rates of discount.

Financial writers say that this means practically an unlimited issue of Bills and a most important departure in financing the war. They say it should provide the Government with all the necessary resources for a considerable time. Therefore the early issue of a new war loan is improbable.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS.

TOTAL OVER FORTYFOUR MILLIONS STERLING.

LONDON, April 13.

Tenders for the fifteen millions six months' Treasury Bills totalled £44,316,000 at the average rate of £3/14/4. The tenders at £98/2/4 were allotted to the extent of 64 per cent.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

RUSSIAN SACCESS IN CARPATHIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 12th:—

The large reinforcements which the enemy is still bringing against the Russians in the Carpathians is the most noticeable feature at present.

The Austrian communiques show that the Germans are playing an important part. The position has not changed much but the Russians have captured another height and now command the main range over a front of seventy miles. From these summits the Hungarian plain is only twenty miles and the principal natural obstacles on the road to Budapest have been surmounted but the Uzsok pass is not yet in Russian hands and the struggle may last some weeks before the Carpathians are completely captured.

Bad weather interferes with the progress in the Woevre. The success gained by the French at Les Eparges, south-east of Verdun is regarded as of considerable importance.

GERMAN LOSS IN TWO MONTHS.

From German prisoners it has been ascertained that troops had frequently been ordered to hold on at all costs and the General had said that to hold it they would sacrifice one hundred thousand men if necessary. The German loss here during the last two months amounted to thirty thousand men.

From Cairo small bodies of Turkish Cavalry are again reported to be moving near the Canal and the water difficulties in the Sinai Peninsula have been somewhat exaggerated, the climatic conditions this year being most favourable for some years.

The last Admiralty report on the shipping losses by the submarines shows a slight reduction of the numbers of arrival and departures during the week which may be accounted for by the Easter holidays. The Germans only just succeeded in maintaining an average of less than one ship per day. It is also noticeable that their success is not increased although the submarines now used are bigger and faster. Thus there is no indication of the fulfilment of the German boast that Great Britain would be starved.

THE KACHIN TROUBLE.

HOW IT WAS SUPPRESSED.

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 14.

Authoritative detailed reports are now to hand of the recent Kachin trouble in the extreme north of Burma, which was caused by Sana and Laphae Kachins becoming turbulent in December last.

About the third week of December last, while Mr. Crosby, Civil Officer of Kamaing, was on tour seven buffaloes were stolen by the Kachins, it is alleged, from the residents of Kamaing. A search was made for them and they were traced to Lawa tract. On Mr. Crosby's return a few days later, the matter was reported to him and he at once ordered Kayaing Ok to follow up the thieves and recover the buffaloes which were traced to Ningsu village, where the matter was represented to the headman and the return of the animals was demanded. He promised to return them the next day but by that time he and his villagers had cleared out of the villlage during the night. This roused Kayaing Ok's suspicions and fearing treachery he decided to return to Kamaing and inform Mr. Crosby of what had happened. He set out for Kamaing early next morning. When he was nearing Auche he was attacked by a party of one hundred Kachins, of whom about thirty appeared to be armed with rifles. The Kachins fired into the party killing all but two, who made their escape and brought news to Kamaing. Mr. Crosby at once set out for the scene with thirty rifles and four mounted men, leaving twenty rifles to guard Kamaing. After he had gone Captain Kitson arrived from Mogaung with seventy-five rifles. Mr. E. J. Farmer, Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina, in the meantime had been notified of the murders and set out from there with forty-five men and ten days' rations. Mr. Crosby and his party found the Kachins in force and were compelled to fall back to Kamaing. Captain Burd, 93rd Burma Infantry, Commandant of the military police, who was on his way to Rangoon having been recalled to military duty, was stopped on the way and ordered to Kamaing to take charge of the column which was to leave there, to go after the raiders. This he did. Trouble being feared in another portion of the district it was thought advisable to send out another column and Captain Thyne, Commandant, Pyawbwe battalion and Captain Hobday from Mandalay with a force of 198 left for the scene and formed what is known as the Thama column. What they did is told in the reports of Captain Thyne up to the time he was wounded, and of Captain Hobday who took the command, Captain Burd's report states that rumours of a general rising of Kachins in north and north-west of Myikyina district from unadministered tracts had culminated in December in the murder of Kayaing Ok of Kamaing, Maung Po Lwin, his following and escort, with a few exceptions between Ache and Tingkrai Kawng villages north of Kamaing and rendered the despatch of a Punitive Column imperative.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Preliminary arrangements for the movement of a column 300 strong with two mountain guns, were completed at Kamaing by Captain Kitson and Lieutenant Pughe, Assistant Commandants, Myitkyina Battalion, and it was ready to advance on January 5, the day he arrived here with orders to assume the command. Mr. E. J. Farmer, Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina, with a small party of guides and interpreters was Political officer with this column throughout these operations. It left Kamaing at noon on January 5, the general objective being the display of force as soon as possible in the area known to be most disaffected. Its special objective was to punish those villagers immediately concerned in or passively accessories to the murder of the Kayaing Ok and the party. It was originally the desire of the Deputy Commissioner to penetrate as far as Npaw Bum and then turn east-wards to the Thama group of villages. As that would have necessitated retracing their steps as far as Auche and thence making a long march to Wawang with no intermediate camping ground, the alternative was to continue to advance to the north to Tingulum Kawng and thence west and south-west to Shaduzup. The difficulties about rations consequent on the slow advance due to constant oppositions prevented either plan being given effect to. The difficulty was obviated by the arrival of W. Scott, Assistant Superintendent of the Kachin Hills on January 12 with escort of 30 Putao rifles, 76 hired Chinese mules and fifteen days' extra rations for the whole of the fighting men of the column. In the meanwhile Captain Thynes' column had already started for Thama from Mogaung. It was therefore unnecessary for his (Captain Burd's) column to move against that area also. Moreover, the complicity of Wulaw Bum, headman (Hukawng valley) was established on the evidence which Mr. Scott was able to record on the spot. Even if sanction were not obtained for Wulaw Bum a move to return to Kamaing by the alternative route would obviate any possibility of encouraging the enemy to retirement over thier original rout. The move to Shaduzup was successfully accomplished without further loss.

In closing his report Captain Burd, after making a number of recommendations as to the bravery of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of his column, which are not available for publication, said it might be submitted the column attained its object althought no great loss, in killed and wounded was inflicted on the enemy. In addition to the punishment of other kinds four guns, eighteen dahs, six spears, eight gongs and a quantity of bullets and powder were collected. This group of villages had lost so heavily in property and foodstuffs that their punishment should prove deterrent for a long time to come. The enemy was brought into action on occasions mentioned in the positions carefully chosen and skillfully prepared for defence but always failed to cause any serious check to the column's advance. Moreover, their loss in killed according to the Kachin information had exceeded that of the column. Their retirement from Maikaw Taungya position into unadministered territory without firing a shot seemed to indicate they realized futility of further opposition. The lack of reliable maps or reports and of any local knowledge of the road beyond Npaw Bum made advance in the direction of Shaduzup a difficult problem, much as Mr. Farmer and he desired to push on there instead of retracing their steps. The arrival of Mr. Scott therefore was of immense advantage to the column. It meant the placing of a new fund of information at its disposal and getting into touch with the villagers which Mr. Scott did at great personal risk. It resulted in the immediate cessation of purely local opposition. The column was greatly indebted to his services.

The taking of the outpost of the enemy near Auche is told in the report of Mr. Farmer, Political officer with the column, to the Commissioner of Mandalay Division. He says:—At 2-30 a.m. when the moon rose Captain Burd and twenty Gurkhas went off bare-footed to suprise an outpost of the enemy of which my informers had told me. Ting Nau, nephew of Lawa Duwa, showed them the way. They surprised three armed Kachins in a hut, killing two and mortally wounding the third. One of the dead men was the nephew of Ningne headman. He was killed while bolting out of the hut by a revolver shot from Captain Burd. The other two were Auche men.

THE MARCH TO THAMA.

Captain Thyne's report deals with continued narrative. The objective of the column under his command was to march from Mogaung to Thama where opposition was expected from the tribesmen who had been fortifying villages and placing obstacles on the road between Tabinkha and Thama. On arriving at the bungalow at Tabinkha it was found to be a heap of ashes, having been burnt the prevous night, the enemy firing several volleys in the air before leaving. Todd and the gun section joined the column the same night. The enemy had fled down the hill side leaving a few haversacks with some gunpowder. The enemy further down were met and sniped by the Advance Guard from a pit concealed in the jungle. Here they made their first stand an dthe column had five casualties before success was and they were driven back. Captain Hobday, second in command went around on the right flank while two sections were sent around the left flank. A gun was run up to within 40 yards of the stockade. After three rounds had been fired the enemy finding they were being outflanked vacated the stockade and ran down a previously prepared path right into Captain Hobday's party, who accounted for at least three ofthem although only ont corpse was found. Traces of blood were found on the road behind the first stockade. The stockade was about seven feet high and three feet thick, loopholed and rivetted and faced with timber. Panjies were also planted on the top. After passing this stockade the column advanced with all due precaution. Pits were found on either side of the road and one stockade was concealed in jungle about fifteen yards from the road. No further opposition was encountered until the column arrived at the top of the Sumdakawag where the enemy had constructed a strong stockade similar to the first. Seeing Captain Hobday, who with the advanced section was held up, the (Captain Thyne) was endeavouring to get above the enemy when he received a gun shot wound in the left leg and was unable to go any further Upon this he gave orders to the flank guard to continue the advance and sent word to Captain Hobday to take the command and he did so. After that the column met with no opposition.

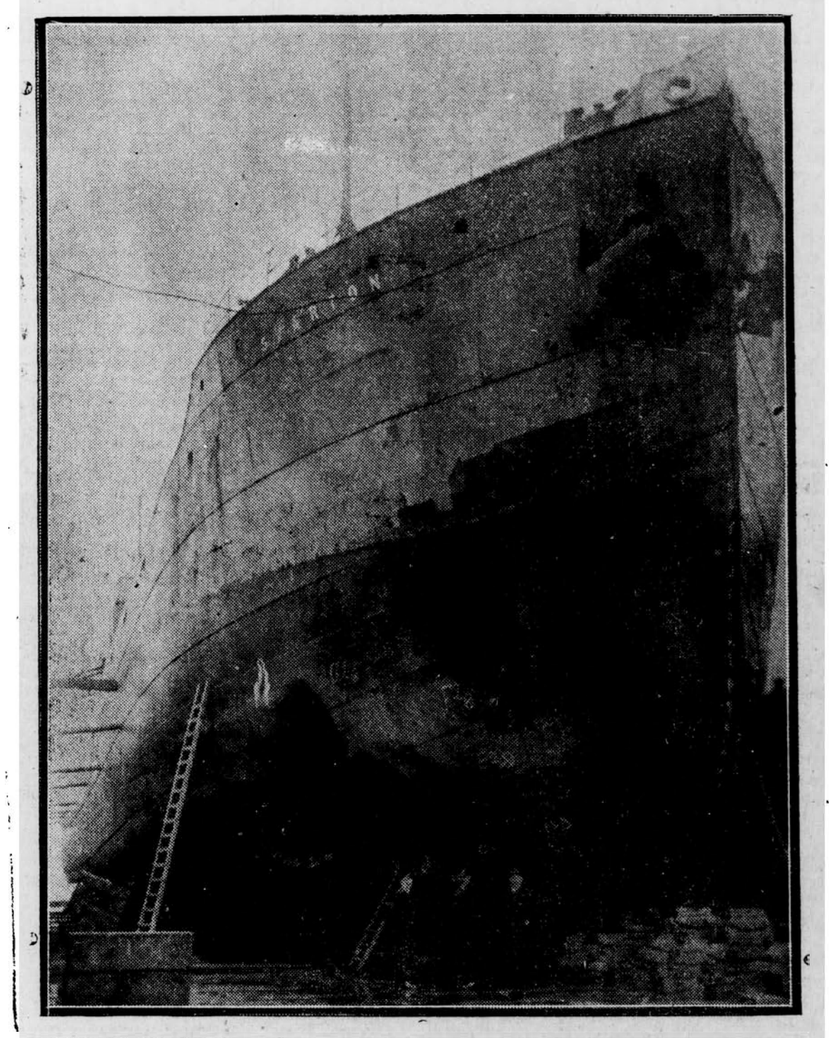
After describing further marches Captain Thynes report goes on to say owing to the rapidity of moving through the jungle and with their local knowledge of the they were extremely difficult to capture.

OTHER ENCOUNTERS.

The report of Captain Hobday deals with the remaining encounters. On January 19th Captain Hobday received news from friendly Kachins that the enemy were reported to be assembling near Sumarang. Rations reaching him two days later he set out for Zhama via Kunru and Waibum. Kunru was reached without incident on January 23. The villagers proved friendly as did those of Kampan, an adjacent village visited during the afternoon. The search for arms, etc., resulted in nothing incriminating being found. Waibum was reached the same day as was Paukaw and both proved innocent. The Waibum headman gave information that the enemy had left Sumrang. Six of the enemy were seen to rise and were fired at without result. Kafansu was then occupied without incident beyond severe striking of a Kachin sepoy on the right breast and the removal of the index finger of a Kachin sepoy. On January 26, the village of Thama was re-entered without opposition. The next morning it was again shelled. No casualties occurred. On January 31, 120 rifles visited Wawan and on February, a start was made for Kunru. On the further bank of the river Sungpe, the scouts had nearly crossed the stream when the enemy opened a brisk and well sustained fire. The scouts crossed with only one casualty from the Pyawbge Battalion. The scouts then estblished themselves within fifty yards of the enemy's main stockade under cover of a piece of rising ground where they remained bearing the brunt of the enemy's fire which included sharp pointed sticks and stones for some time. A Bhamo gun was brought into play from near the bank enabling the scouts to be reinforced with two other sections. The scouts then worked round their right to envelope the enemy's left flank only to run into regular succession small stockade and it was considerable time before they succeeded in getting completely round. In the meantime, the enemy kept up brisk fire and from the noice of explosion two big guns were recognised which had been heard before at Samdakawng. The position of one was discovered and shot from a pounder silenced it. Later it was found these guns had range of 500 yards. On scouts outflanking them the enemy fled and the general advance found the central stockade empty. It was situaed in a cell between two hills, which was practically unassailable. A mile further another unoccupied stockade was passed and a third about two miles beyond the second. The fourth was half a mile beyond Kunru on the side of a steep hill. There the enemy's two big guns commanded the entrance to the village at 500 yards. The 7 pounder fired three shots which failed to dislodge the enemy. So leaving a few men to reply to the enemy's fire the column was marched into the village and pitched camp. Scouts were then sent to the top of a big hill commanding the village on the north side with a view to cutting the enemy off. They were unsuccessful, the enemy fleeing before their arrival. A picquet posted on the summit of a hill on the north were fired upon during the night and on their replying were let alone. That ended the last resistance.

On Feburuary 3rd Omerakhu was visited and the usual peace offerings of fowl and rice etc were placed at the entrance to the village and in about an hour's time the headman and a villager came in and accompanied the column back to Kunru where they ascribed the rising as due to the Myingyi and Hukong valley tribesmen being joined by Thama and Sumrang. They had been invited to join but had refused being perfectly content as they were. There were six deaths in all. Captain Thyne, four sepoys and a havildar were wounded and they are progressing satisfactorily.

DAMAGED A MINE.



Underwood War Service.

The photo shows what a steamer looks like after being damaged by a mine. The hull of the Swedish steamer Svarton that was damaged by a German mine in the North Sea.

VACCINATION IN JAIL

THE CASE OF SAROJ CUMAR DAS.

The following communique is issued by the Government of Bengal:—

On the 5th March a letter appeared in a Calcutta paper alleging that one Saroj Cumar Das who was arrested and remanded to jail on suspicion of being concerned in the Garden Reach Dacoity was forcibly vaccinated while in jail and insinuating that he died therefrom.

Enquiries have been made, and it has now been ascertained that the prisoner was admitted to the jail on the 13th and was in good health till the morning of the 18th February when he developed symptoms which led the Superintendent of the Jail (Lt.-Col. Mulvany, I.M.S.), to suspect small-pox. He was then vaccinated by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. It is reported that he gave his consent and as he made no objection either at the time Lieutenant-Colonel Mulvany issued the order or subsequently, there can be no reason to doubt that he did consent. It may be explained that according to the rules of the Jail Code no prisoner may be vaccinated against his will, but objections are very seldom made.

The prisoner remained under the observation and treatment of Lieutenant-Colonel Mulvany and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon till the afternoon of the 19th February when he was released on bail by magisterial order and removed by one of his relatives. The Superintendent of the Jail tried to pursuade the relative to take the patient to the Campbell Hospital and offered to procure an ambulance, but the relative would not entertain the proposal. On parting the accused expressed to the Jailor his gratitude for the treatment he had received in Jail. It is the established opinion of most medical authorities that early vaccination is the only treatment which offers any hope of mitigating an attack of small-pox.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The gift of Lord Ripon, Local Self-Government, when it was announced, was received by the public with feelings of enthusiasm as giving them a share in the administration of the country but how far this share in local self-government is effective will appear from the following few lines in connection with the Surat Municipality. The Bombay Government in pursuance of the New Municipal Act decided that the principal municipalities in the Presidency should have a Municipal Commissioner and in accordance with the same directed the local Municipality to fix the salary of the Commissioner, taking it as a settled fact that the Municipality was to have a Commissioner of the rank of a Civilian. It was not left to the Municipality to consider the desirability or otherwise of having a Commissioner. All that the Municipality was asked to do was to fix the salary of the Commissioner. This method of dealing with the Municipality, Sir, I beg to submit was in direct opposition to the expression of the Hon. member who introduced the new amending act in the Legislative Council, when he distinctly said that when no case was made out then the Commissioner would not be appointed. The public understood this assurance to mean that a Commissioner would be appointed only when a case is made out against a municipality or when the conduct of a municipality is such as to make the appointment a necessity. Now, Sir, the Municipality of this city has given no reasons to Government to appoint a Commissioner, nor was any reference to the existence of any such reasons made out at the time of His Excellency's last visit to this city. The resolution of the Government, therefore, in view of the expressions given by the Member introducing the Bill, came as a painful surprise to the citizens of this place. Neither has any special necessity for the appointment been proved nor have the representatives of the people been consulted in the matter.

A memorial signed by a majority of the elected councillors of the local municipality was sent to the Collector to be forwarded to the Government, protesting against the decision of the Government. A public meeting of the citizens of this place was held in the city to express its protest against the decision of the Government, and a copy of the resolutions was sent by the president of the meeting to be forwarded to the Government. But the Collector has not been gracious enough to forward either the memorial of the representatives of the people or the resclutions of the public meeting, (I append below the resolutions and the reply received from the Collector which will speak for themselves). May I venture to ask in the name of fairness and justice whether the attitude acopted by the Collector in the matter is wise and statesmanlike. There may be honest differences of opinion in a matter, but are not the loyal subjects of his Majesty's Government entitled to represent their grievances to the Government? The Government may or may not be pleased to grant the prayer, but every subject of His Majesty has a right to make a prayer to Government and the refusal of that right is likely to prove a bitter disappointment. I therefore take the liberty of bringing the matter to the notice of the authorities concerned, through your columns as I believe this is the only course left for bringing the matter to their notice.

Coming to the point at issue, the desirability or otherwise of having a Commissioner, I am afraid that the innovation is likely to do more evil than good. Local self-government was introduced as a sort of educative measure to train Indians for administrations and to give them a larger share in the administration of the country. As an educative measure it will deprive Indians of the opportunities for self-government. The statesmanlike policy of Lord Ripon, so ably and boldly followed by the wise Minto-Morley regime has been set at naught by one stroke of the pen. All that was given by one hand is sought to be taken away by the other. That is the light in which people take it. The Commissioner is invested with such wide powers that the different committees of the municipalities cease to exist. True it may be that the appointment of a Commissioner may have been successful in a Presidency town like Bombay (though there too the part taken by the Commissioner in the formation of the Cancus is notorious), but mofussil municipalities are not expected to possess councillors of the position, influence and independence of Sir Pherozeshah.

Taking the measure from a financial point of view, no moment would have been more inopportune than the present one. The trade of the city which is already in a declining condition for years past has received a great blow by the present war. Prices have risen, there is retrenchment of expenditure all along and even men of ordinary means find it difficult to make both ends meet. The taxation of the city per head is higher than that of other flourishing towns, people cannot bear increased taxation. Money which is urgently needed for necessary reforms is not available and the municipality is already feeling the want of freedom. To introduce an innovation like the one intended to be made at this juncture would tell heavily on the poor taxpayer and it requires the assistance of a pen like yours to bring the matter to the notice of the Government and I feel confident that if the matter is properly represented to them the Government of Bombay, which has at its head a benevolent and sympathetic Governor like H. E. Lord Willingdon, will reconsider the order and pass orders before it is too late.

Hoping to be excused for occupying your precious columns and the length of the letter.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. MEHTA.

Surat, April 4.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE PUBLIC MEETING.

1. This meeting humbly begs to express its strong protest against the decision of the Government of Bombay to appoint a Commissioner for the Surat Municipality under the new Municipal Act, for in the opinion of this meeting, such a step is subversive of the intentions with which the Government of Lord Ripon conferred the right of Local Self-Government upon the people and also against the frequently expressed views to the same effect, of High Officials of his Majesty's Government. The Hon. Member who introduced the new Amending Act in the Legislative Council distinctly said "When no case is made out, there the Commissioner will not be appointed." This meeting further begs to state that the people are much grieved to learn that, in spite of this assurance, the Government as soon as the law came into operation have decided to appoint a Commissioner for the Surat Municipality without proving any special necessity for it, or without ascertaining the opinions of the representatives of the people.

2. Looking to the declining commercial and trade conditions of the City of Surat, and also looking to the fact that the taxaion per head in Surat is higher than in other towns flourishing in trade and commerce, and again looking to the want of sufficient funds on the hands of our Municipality to carry on the most necessary works, this meeting is of opinion that, so long as no grave mismanagement is proved of the present Municipal administration, it is not sound policy to impose the burden of a highly paid officer's pay upon this poor city and thus to use up a big amount of money as the officer's salary which would otherwise have been most usefully employed in urgent public works: the meeting therefore prays that the Government will be kind enough to reconsider their decision regarding the appointment of a Commissioner and give up the appointment in view of the above considerations.

3. The President of the above meeting is empowered to send the above resolutions to H. E. the Governor of Bombay through the proper course.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

NO. S. C. M. 272.

Surat 27/29th March 1915.

Memorandum:

In reply to his communication of the 23rd instant, Mr. I. J. Bhutt is informed that the Collector declines to forward to Government the "Resolutions" attached to his communication.

(Sd.) T. PRATT,
Collector of Surat.

AN INDIAN "ENTENTE."

WORK FOR MOTHERS OF THE EMPIRE.

LADY MUIR MACKENZIE'S SUPPORT OF THE SUGGESTION.

I was much interested in Sir William Wedderburn's letter hoping that this war might bring about a definite English and Indian entente, writes Lady Muir Mackenzie to the "New Statesman." Having lived some years in India and worked for this end, I was delighted to see that Sir William had come to the same conclusion as myself: that the entente will best be brought about by the "women of progressive sympathies" both in the East and in the West. I have been deeply impressed, too, by "the courage and capacity" of Indian women. Yet how limited are their opportunities, how severely their genius has been suppressed! But the unquenchable spirit conquers all difficulties, and we see these fragile, retiring girls becoming excellent doctors and surgeons. I have been deeply touched in India to see one girl in a class of a hundred young men at a men's college, willing to face every discomfiture in order to gain an education.

The English rulers of India refuse to acknowledge how vital to India's future is the proper education of her daughters. For instance, I am president of a society called The Indian Women's Education Association. We wish to bring over to England Indian girls of signal intellectual attainment and train them to be teachers. We wish them then to return to India and become the heads of women's schools or colleges. We petitioned the Secretary of State for a very modest grant to enable us to carry on the good work; our letter was simply ignored. The Government are willing to give grants-in-aid to men students, but will not even give a polite answer to a reasonable request made by representative Indian and English women.

Take the question of town and village sanitation—a question so dear to the heart of Florence Nightingale. Little progress will be made until women are educated enough to see the necessity. I remember in Bombay how all the city fathers met in the Town Hall to discuss sanitation; they had not thought it necessary to invite even one woman; yet pious aspirations of men at a meeting will bear little fruit in domestic sanitary reform without the co-operation of the women. It is heartbreaking to see half the population of a village limping about with rags round their legs because a contaminated water supply has made great worms fasten themselves subcutaneously on to their legs. The mothers, in their ignorance, have thus poisoned the blood of their children through stepping into the water. These things do not happen in a village fortunate enough to possess a resident Christian missionary. These village mothers are glad to accept simple sanitary teaching when they hear it. Let them hear it.

The time is ripe indeed for an entente. Let the mothers of the Empire, as Sir William Wedderburn suggests, start a constructive policy, even at the time when the fathers are far otherwise engaged.

EXTRAORDINARY DUST STORM IN COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 14.

The "Times of Ceylon" reports that an extraordinary dust-storm swept Colombo without a moment's warning during last Saturday evening. People rushed for shelter through the whirlwind of dust which swept fifty or sixty feet high over the tops of buildings, rolling through the office windows and pouring into every corner and crevice. A sharp short shower followed and the wind dropped as suddenly as it had arisen. The storm came from the east and as the steamers in the harbour were broadside on they caught the full force of the wind and the moornings soon snapped. The Lady Blake not only broke from her moorings but dragged her anchor for some distance. The B. I. Fultala, Springwell and Clean Macnab also found themselves dragging anchor for their ropes having gone they soon veered round to face the wind. Tugs however were quickly at work and very soon the vessels were once again back in their places. There was no regular sailing race in the harbour but three boats were out. Two of them were luckily in a sheltered spot near the Club house but one of them was swamped and over-turned by the storm. It was a tomtit with Mr. B. R. Lewis and a friend on board. They were caught just near a liner and were soon in the water with the tomtits keel at a rakish angle. A steam launch that was near picked up the unfortunate sailors who were none the worse for their ducking. The boat was towed to the Club house.

CRACOW. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE ANCIENT POLISH CAPITAL.

The struggle that is now proceeding in the Carpathians brings us near to the moment when Cracow, the ancient and beautiful capital of the Poles, now an Austrian possession must be either besieged by or surrendered to the Russians. In the following article, the writer, who has lived in the old city describes its beauties and the supreme psychological interest of its inhabitants and traditions.

At the point where the Vistula in the midst of its hurried rush from the Carpathians turns abruptly to the north on its way to the Baltic, stands the old historic town of Cracow. Since the outbreak of the great war it has become a name familiar to everyone, yet but a few months ago no such town might have existed as far as the majority of foreigners were concerned. Not so however in a former age, for the ancient capital of Poland was once the buttress of Christendom, and on its venerable walls remain to this day the honourable scars of its bygone battles against "the Golden Horde."* But Europe had long ago forgotten its debt to its ancient bulwark and, save for the echoes of that dolorous poem,—the Polish question,—had almost ceased to regard as an existent entity the brave and chivalrous race that dwelt within its walls. The Cook's tourist never trod its cobbled streets Baedeker in hand, nor did Americans gaze through binoculars from the church towers and s on the passers-by in the streets beneath. The traveller rushing along in "der Blitz" from Berlin to Vienna never gave a thought to Cracow whilst the train waited in the quaint old station, but sped to the gilded halls of Vienna leaving behind the mellowed mystery of Poland's foremost town. Cracow is still the first town of its country, for it has the tradition of being the former capital and is the seat of one of Europe's most historic universities. But above all in it seems to lie the true expression of Polish character and history, that strange phantasmagoria of revolution and conservatism of lethargy and fire of action and despair. In my wanderings about Europe I have come across many backwaters of antiquity, where the goblin merchants do not barter gold, where the public men do not shout in the market places, where, there are no law-courts or money-changers or journalists, but even among these places hidden among the valleys of Southern Spain, along the banks of the Loire or the retreats of Devon, have never come across anything to equal Cracow, either in the beauty of its architecture or in the haunting melancholy which dwells in its atmosphere. Cracow is a city of beautiful nonsense. It is the ideal spot for the artist, the poet, and the philosopher, and by some psychological attraction they come by the hundred to dwell within its ancient walls among monasteries, churches and tombs. Nearly every man one meets in Cracow has been to the University and speaks half-a-dozen languages and is a poet, a philosopher or a dreamer. You never hear it said "so-and-so" is a merchant, or that other is an advocate, or the third thumps a big fist on the platform. Such people, of course, exist but like the owls and bats in the trees of the moat they must sally forth after sunset, for the daylight does not know them and the Cracovian certainly does not miss them. Cracow is, as it were, the last refuge of Aristocracy preserving both outwardly and inwardly the dignity and the reserve, the hospitality and the perfect calm which is characteristic of the caste. Its quaint streets are crowded with old white houses veiled with the mellowed moisture of ages and above their lovely doorways of the most exquisite Gothic designs, loom large the armorial bearings of Radziwills and Czartoryskis Potockis and Zamoyskis, names that are Polish to-day but once boasted an European reputation. They fling the echoes of their vanished grandeur now and then along the silent streets when during the carnival the season commences, and emblazoned state coaches of pale yellow and crimson and gold, rumble out of the old courtyards bearing their noble owners to dinner rout and ball. The gaiety of Cracow during the Carnival is something quite beyond the imagination of the average foreigner who is accustomed only to the somewhat banal seasons of London, Paris and Berlin. *L'esprit polonais* cannot do things by half, so the dance goes merry night after night from 9 till 6 the following morning until the Eenten fast begins. But then all the merry making is hushed, for Poland is the "fils aîné de l'eglise" and nowhere has Christian piety so penetrated modern life as in this unhappy country. Everyone is a good Catholic in Poland, save the almost non-existent middle class and the Jews. The middle-class in Poland is the best hated class of all, for Polish history contains no reference to them, whilst it is full of the stirring deeds of the nobles and peasants. Besides, the Bourgeoisie put business first and patriotism after in a land where patriotism is the first virtue, nourished on the imperishable memories of Tadeuz Kosciusko, Jan Sobieski, Zamoyski and Poniatowski. The middle classes cannot agree that it is to their interests to boycott the Austrian and German trader. The aristocracy refuse to buy anything made by the Teuton, the peasantry, who are amongst the most primitive in Europe, do not require such wares as are produced in the factories of Vienna, Pesth or Berlin, but the middle classes are desirous of the possession of gaudy gewgaws and are not so susceptible to patriotic influences as those who own or till the ancestral land. In Cracow the bourgeoisie is merged into the Jewish element, not by religion but by intellectual inclination and environment.

I have already referred to the architecture of Cracow; it is impossible not to enlarge upon it. As one drives from the station to the town, one passes by the ancient barbican gate and tower still in a state of the most perfect preservation. A part of the old wall which it defended remains and the sight of the spires and gabled roofs that show themselves above it on the other side gives one an idea of what an old fortified town must have appeared like. The barbican leads into the Floryjanska or street of flowers, full of wonderful doorways, alleys and courtyards, rich in Latin inscriptions bespeaking the grandeur of magnates, the piety of priests and the benevolence of some ancient monastic order. As is to be expected, the poetic environment of Cracow is reflected in the daily life of the people, which seems to revolve on wheels that do not know the prosaic routes along which the lives of most proceed. Its inhabitants do not talk shop, but at Michalik's, the famous artist's café in the Floryjanska the Cracovians foregather, and their talk is of the pictures in the galleries, the coming salon, of revolution and poetry. In this café all sorts and conditions of men are found, princely artists and poet-peasants. The goblin merchants are conspicuous by their absence. But I am digressing from the architectural theme. Cracow boasts one of Europe's most illustrious seats of learning which though to-day, housed in a modern structure, once held its courses in one of the fairest buildings which I have ever set my eyes. Its wonderful courtyard is surrounded with perfect colonnades, to whose broad and peaceful shade the visitor is led up by a great horse-shoe, stairway more lovely if less grand than that of Fontainbleau. In it is now kept the Jagiellon library of the University. The University has a chair of English literature and Sanskrit, and in it were educated Copernicus, the celebrated astronomer, Prince Sobieski, who drove the Turks from Vienna, Slowacki the Poet, and Sienkiewicz the author of "Quo Vadis," with whose son I used to explore the Castle of the Polish Kings and the crypt of the Cathedral. This last is among the first in the world both from the point of view of structural beauty and historical association. In it lie buried the great princes who stubbornly defended Europe from the Tartars, and the rare poets who have endowed Slavonic literature with such a wealth of beautiful music. Casimir the Great, who welcomed the Jews and created a Jewry now known as Casimierz, Jan Sobieski, Sigismund, the Bartori, the Jagiellons and the latter day dynasties lie there in marbled splendour. Adjoining the Cathedral and built all round it is the castle. Of this the French traveller, Le Laboureur, wrote in 1646:

The Castle is a piece of architecture as beautiful as one could desire to see and worthy of the majesty of a mighty sovereign. (In those days Poland was the great power of Eastern Europe). It resembles in many points the St. Angelo of Rome, and while it is more ornate it is less decayed. It is one great body of rose-coloured stone with long aisles built round a large courtyard, decorated with three galleries which let into all the apartments. These galleries, like the rooms, are floored in black and white marbles, and adorned with busts of the Caesars and nothing can equal the beauty of the frescoes of the rooms on the second floor which are the private apartments of the King and Queen. It is veritably the most beautiful thing one could hope to gaze upon both for the beauty of its design and the grandeur of its pose.

This was in 1646. When I saw it two hundred and sixty-seven years after it was sadly changed. The exterior like the soul of Poland braved both time and tide. Its frowning shadows were still cast upon the swift footed Vistula but the Austrian "bosches" had profaned its galleries and spat upon its frescoed walls! Franz Joseph lately sold (!) their Royal castle back to the Poles and these latter subscribed, rich and poor, millions of crowns for its restoration. Their patriotism may be ill-rewarded if the beseigers' guns raze it to the ground. For standing on an eminence quite close to the Austrian batteries it is more likely than not to suffer damage. The unhappy Poles were surely never so unhappy as to-day, when in three different empires they are pitted one against the other. When I think of the plight of Poland I recall the words of her great poet Niemcewicz.

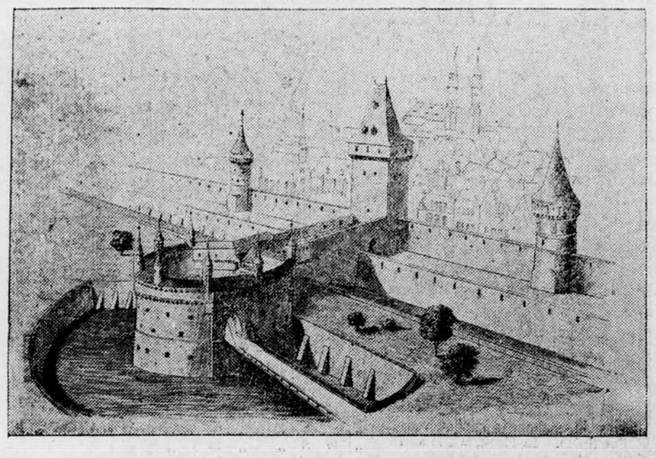
"O ye exiles! who so long wander over the world
Where will ye find a resting place for your weary steps?
The wild dove has its nest and the worm a clod of earth,
Each man a country, but the Pole a grave!"

To me, who have lived in Cracow, and learnt to love its strange and antiquated calm, the prospect of its being shelled is too terrible for contemplation. There are so few places left in Europe where poetry has not been stifled by prose that one dreads that a single stone of Cracow should be destroyed.

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

* The Slavonic name for the Tartars.

CRACOW.

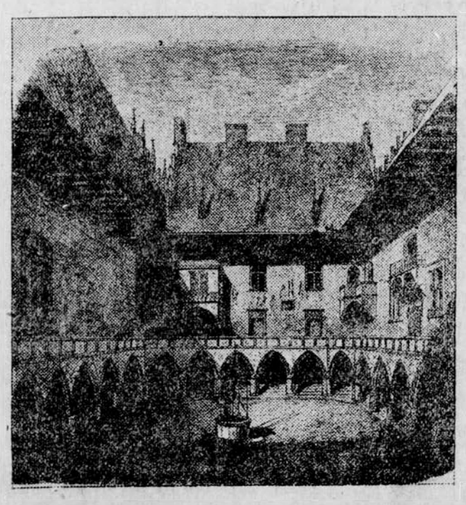


The Barbican.

THE LAST KING OF POLAND.

Stanslaus Augustus Poniatowski.

Tadeuz Kosciusko.



The old University now the Jagiellon Library.

The Cathedral.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE FOREIGN LEGION.

HIS EXPERIENCES.

As the stars were paling before the oncoming dawn and the wild ducks ceased their domestic squabbles in the neighbouring marshes, my companion sentinel, a Fijian chief who is also an Oxford undergraduate, rolled his eyes poetically towards the German trenches, says a writer in the "Daily Mail." 'It is really time that second tuck box arrived," he said simply. Unpoetic, but delightful thought. There would be biscuits, peppermints, jam, English tobacco for S— is a generous chap and never lets his fellow sentinel go hungry. Our position in the trenches is peculiar. We are a wedge driven into a German horseshoe and by all the laws of the war game should be under cross-fire, but the supporting French artillery protect us wonderfully, and our only casualties result from stray bullets when our men grow carless. The French officers do everything to prevent their men taking unnecessary away.

A large field rat comes every evening in a perfectly friendly manner to inspect us-I believe he dislikes the Germans but benefits from war by the scraps of food that are thrown away.

One has a positively wicked desire to sleep while watching through the loopholes for Germans. Looking at the same spot from early evening till break of day, with occasional periods of rest, exercises a hypnotic influence, and one can go to sleep standing up. I was dozing off the other night, to my everlasting shame, when a sharp whack on the nose brought me to. It was a stone skilfully propelled by my Fijian ally.

Great joy in my regiment. We have news of the English advance. We have heard their guns pounding away at the enemy, and seen their aeroplanes flying out on scouting business by the side of the French. We know that there are British Tommies a few kilometres away from us, and we feel all the better for the news.

MEETING WITH A GERMAN PATROL.

In the trenches one sees little of the Germans, but I saw a patrol of them the other night, very nearly to my personal discomfort. With an American from Harvard who gloats in adventures, and who has come from Mexico to fight in the ranks of the Legion, I went to get some coal on a species of Tom Tiddler's ground, a dismantled factory between the maze of opposing trenches. Suffering from a severe cold, I was peculiarly dear and somewhat careless in my movements, when the American pulled me down on to heap of coal dust and drew his bayonet. Incidentally we neither of us had rifles, carrying coal sacks instead. About twenty yards ahead, silhoutted against the clear night sky, were three Germans. The click of their rifles woke me up with a shock. The American took up a strategic position in the factory, while I hid in a coal pit. The "Boches" talked rapidly in their own language, after giving the challenge "War da?"

I was in a ghastly fright for a couple of minutes, when my American crawled over to me, "Let's come away. They will not shoot, for they are patrolling and do not wish to alarm the French," he said. We went away rapidly. The Harvard man collected two adventurous Legionnaires, and returned to get the Germans' scalps and incidentally the reward of fifty francs for each prisoner, but his game had fled.

RELIEF OF ACTUAL FIGHTING.

I must bear testimony to the excellent qualities of the Russian Jews in this regiment. Having acquired a knowledge of the ment. Having acquired a knowledge of the Yiddish stage, I can converse with them on a subject they love. Moscawitz, the handsome Jewish tragedian, and Mme. Valenstern, whom I saw at the Mile End-road Pavilion, in London's East End, are heroes to my Hebrew comrades in arms.

There is an optimistic spirit abroad throughout the whole Army here that the war will finish earlier than was generally thought in military circles. The French never lose their admirable gaiety, nor does the Foreign Legion, that curious corps of adventurous souls who love France but this continual trench-fighting in the mud affects the nerves. Then there is the everlasting work of improving and cutting trenches, night work done in the rain and snow. Actual fighting is a positive relief. The aeroplane skirmishes one sees continually are wonderful. The flying machines spit death at one another with their light machine-guns; then a ring of shrapnel ariss. If the sky is blue and clear the little clouds of white smoke around the racing aeroplanes furnish a marvellous spectacle. One hardly realises that the daring bird men are juggling with death.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK IN MALABAR

In the House of Commons on March 15 Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he had any information to give concerning the Moplah outbreak in Malabar in addition to what had already appeared in the Press.

Mr. Charles Roberts: The main facts have already appeared in the Press. The gang that attacked Mr. Innes consisted of only five men, four of whom were killed and the other captured when they were dislodged by the police from the Hindu Temple which they had seized. Two constables were wounded, and one Hindu villager injured. Order has now been completely restored. The outbreak is considered by the Madras Government to be quite unimportant. It was entirely unsupported by the general population, which assisted the authorities, and it has followed the type of the not uncommon outbreaks of Moplah fanaticism.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

FORMATION OF A NEW SOCIETY.

MESSAGE TO THE TSAR.

The Russia Society, which has been formed in order to enable the people of Britain to obtain a fuller knowledge of the language, life and art of our Ally, was successfully inaugurated on the 10th March at the Speaker's House, Palace Yard, Westminster. The interest taken in the Society, which is non-political in charater, was shown by the crowded attendance. Mrs. James Lowther presided, and among those present were the Russian Ambassador, Earl Grey, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., Lord Newton, Sir Roper Parkington, Mr. Neil Primrose, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. G. W. E. Russell. Explaining the objects of the Society, Mrs. Lowther expressed the hope that it would be successful. The Speaker wished her to say that it was only his duties in the House which prevented him from attending the meeting.

Mr. James A. Malcolm (the hon. secretary) said was proposed to start with a small organising committee consisting of Lady Muriel Paget, Mrs. Christopher Lowther, Mr. Harry Brittain, and Mr. Stephen Graham. A large number of letters approving of the objects of the Society had been received. The Society started with a membership of 250. Hundreds of other people had signified their intention of joining it. It was proposed to send the following telegram to the King:—

"The British and Russians gathered together at the Speaker's House, Palace Yard, Westminster, at the invitation of Mrs. James Lowther, to inaugurate the Russia Society for the purpose of bringing into closer friendship the peoples of the world's two greatest Empires respectively, desire to take advantage of this opportunity to send their loyal and humble greetings, fervently looking forward to the final and glorious victory of his Majesty's sailors and soldiers and their no less heroic brothers in arms."

It was further proposed to ask the Russian Ambassador to transmit the following message to the Emperor of Russia:

"Your Majesty, having regard to the great future of Anglo-Russian friendship not only in this splendid hour of brotherhood in arms, but in the more spacious times of peace, a broad and representative Society of British people has been formed in London, having the object of promoting that friendship and helping all classes to know and understand the life and art and the government of Russia. The inaugural meeting of that Society has been held on the 10th March at the Speaker's House, Houses of Parliament, Westminster. It begs to tender to Your Majesty its profound homage, hearty good wishes, and sincere personal admiration. It is felt by all people here, and especially by this Society, that Russia is greater now than she has ever been in the past. We are profoundly thankful for Russia's friendship in our great national struggle. We recognise not only her material help, but the influence of the prayers of holy Russia. We admire Russia's generosity towards Serbia and Poland and also that moral power in her which manifested itself in your most wise prohibition of the sale of spirits. We are looking towards the blossoming of your great and wonderful people in the succeeding time of peaceful development, and assure you of our steadfast friendship, gratitude, and sympathy."

Sir Edward Grey, who was unable to be present, sympathised with the objects of the Society. (Hear, hear.)

A MISUNDERSTOOD PEOPLE.

Mr. Neil Primrose said the Society, besides being non-political, was also non-sectarian, as might be gathered from the fact that the Chief Rabbi of London Jews had joined it. It was not enough that they should profess friendship with Russia. The only way to feel friendship was to try and understand the national aspirations of the Russians. They could not expect a great country like Russia, with unlimited wealth, which had hardly yet been tapped, to feel satisfied with her present arrangements for the circulation of her home products all over the world. He sincerely hoped that the end of this war would see Russian aspirations settled on a basis which would be satisfactory to all the Allies.

Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., thought the Russian people had been very much misunderstood in England. He had travelled through Russia, and what struck him most was the distrust the people had of the German nation and the trust, sympathy and affection they felt for the people of the British Isles. There was no doubt that if we could cement this good feeling it would be to the mutual benefit of both peoples. Above all, it would improve our business relations and increase the prosperity of both Empires. He hoped we would remain not only Allies, but friends for all time. We had become Allies of Russia and France to smash the tyrannical militarism of Germany, who wanted to dominate the whole of us if she got the chance. We should never sheathe the sword until we smashed that militarism and so ensured the peace of Europe and the rights of small nations and the public law of Europe. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., appealed for a more extended knowledge of Russian literature, art, and music. Although Russian forms of government differed from our own, he ventured to say that among the Russian people there was as truly a democratic fraternity of feeling as there was in any other population. They had all been amazed at the splendid fight that the Russian Army had been making on the Eastern frontier. The Russians had had their checks and failures, but the great mass of men still came on, and would still come on, until they had beaten the enemies of their country and ours.

Mr. Stephen Graham said that Russia had not only the gifts of art and literature to give, but also material gifts in the form of corn, wine, and oil. He would recommend young men to learn Russian. It was a little difficult, but not so difficult as German. (Laughter.)

"Saves Sleepless Nights and Doctors' Bills."

77, Bolton Street, Brixham,
16th *December*, 1914.

SIRS,

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Please read the following evidence:—

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TRIAL OF THE BHAMTA GANG CASE.

FIVE PERSONS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 14.

The Bhamta gang case which began before Mr. Balak Ram, Assistant Sessions Judge, in the first week of February, appears at last to be nearing its end. Five of the accused, having pleaded "guilty," have been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the case against the rest is being continued.

Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, public prosecutor, yesterday put in the witness box, a convict form the Yerrowda jail named Hari Khandu. This witness, who, according to his confessions before two magistrates, had been associated with many of the present accused in the commission of thefts, alleged that their expeditions were financed by several traders. They used to birng the proceeds of their robberies to the house of a receiver in Poona named Yevlekar who twice accompanied witness to Lonavla on thieving expeditions. Witness was at present undergoing a sentence of 5½ years' imprisonment for a theft at Kalyan station when he stole Rs. 2,700 from a sleeping passenger. The receiver Ganpatrao, who was alleged to have financed witness with Rs. 50 became entitled to a half share in this haul. Witness's own share was Rs 200. Ganpatrao had once gone to Indore with the gang in order to purchase a loot from them, and they then brought back Rs. 4,000 worth of property. Witness, who is 27 years of age, said he began his career of theft in 1897 when he was a school-boy.

Accused, who conducted their own cross-examination, end eavoured to throw doubt on this witness's statements, pointing out that the witness by his own showing had studied up to the fifth Marathi standard and the first English standard, and therefore could not have had time to roam about the country committing thefts with them, especially as he had been in jail several times in after years. It was also alleged by an accused that he and witness and some others had a quarrel in the chief police lock-up the day before. The case is proceeding.

ADMIRAL TO BLIND GIRL.

SIR JOHN JELLICOE'S THANKS FOR A CHILD'S GIFT.

Kathleen Torr, a little blind girl of Yo who knitted and sent to Sir John Jellicoe a woollen scarf, said in a letter in Braille that she would be the happiest little girl in England if he would accept the gift, adding: "All the other blind girls thank you and all the brave sailors and soldiers for defending us."

Admiral Jellicoe's secretary has sent a reply thanking her and saying: "The admiral thinks it very clever of you to knit so splendidly when you cannot see what you are doing, and he thinks it very kind of you to do it all for him.

"Directly the admiral saw the scarf he put it on, and said, 'I shall put on dear little Kathleen's scarf when I am very cold.' Of course, it is very cold in the North Sea, and very stormy too. Sometimes the snow falls so heavily that we cannot see at all where we are going, and very often the great seas sweep right over the ship.

"We often pass German mines floating about in the water, and we know that if we did not see them, but ran into them, the "Iron Duke" would be blown up. And while we feel that by God's help our ships are keeping the Germans from landing in England and being very cruel to all our girls and boys, it is a very great comfort to us to know that dear little girls like you are thinking of us and praying for us and giving up your spare time to work for us.

"The admiral loves little girls very much, and he has four little daughters of his own."

INDIA AND THE ANILINE DYES INDUSTRY.

In the House of Commons on March 8 Mr. Hewins asked the President of the Board of Trade if he could inform the House if any proposals had been made on behalf of the Indian Government for the participation of Indian dye-users in the Government dye scheme; and, if so, would he give particulars.

Mr. Charles Roberts (who replied) said: The Government of India are not participating in the aniline dye scheme, and their action has consisted in bringing the scheme to the notice of Indian manufacturers and traders. In this connexion I would refer to the answer given by me to Sir John Harmood-Banner.

Mr. Hewins: Has the Secretary of State made any proposition at all to the Dye Committee?

Mr. Roberts: No, Sir. I think the opinion of the Government of India has been obtained, but that no proposition has been made by the Secretary of State.

BANDRA DUST NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It would be interesting to know what amount the Bandra Municipality spends annually on road watering. Judging from the state of the roads the sum must be infinitesimal, but the Budget Estimates of the Municipality tell a different tale, and it is a matter for wonder, therefore, what becomes of the money, I submit that the ratepayers have a right to expect adequate satisfaction for the money spent.

The watering of the main road is totally neglected for days at a stretch and people have to walk in a perpetual cloud of dust raised by the vehicular traffic, Sundays are the worst days owing to the fact that a good number of Bombay motorists drive into Bandra at break-neck speed. If this road were regularly watered at least in the evenings, one would enjoy a pleasant walk home from the Railway Station after a hard day's work in Bombay. Complaints on this score have been made in the past, but without avail.—Yours, etc.,

A. RATE-PAYER.

Bombay, April. 13.

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H 103. Lisle Thread Hose for Ladies' wear, with pretty design in lace. In black, tan, white and all colors.

Sizes, 8½, 9, 9½, 10 inches.
Price, Re. 1-8 per pair.

H 104. Very fine quality lace Lisle Ladies' Hose with exquisite double design, soft silky finish. In black and tan only.

Sizes, 8½, 9, 9½, 10 inches.
Price, Rs. 2-4 per pair.

LADIES' VESTS.

V 101. Ladies' Spun Cotton Vests with pretty crochet Tops suitable for hot weather Women's size only. Price, As. 15 each.

V 102. Spun Cotton Vests for Ladies, in the new American shape with low neck and short with sleeves.

Size W Price Re. 1-8 each.
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V 103. Lisle Thread Vests for Ladies, highly mercerised and look like silk, with low neck and no sleeves.

Size S W Price Rs. 2-8 each.
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V 104. Ladies' Vests of Wool and Cotton mixture with pretty crochet top in low neck and short sleeves.

Size S W Price Rs. 2-12 each.
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V 105. Ladies' Silk & Wool Vests with fine rib, excellent washing.

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Londress	,,	100	,,	7 12
High Life in the East	,,	50	,,	5 0

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25% REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

On account of our having received a large consignment of fresh goods from England we have decided to allow a special 25% discount on our lists of Electric Novelties and Electric Belts for one month only—April 1915. This discount will be withdrawn from 1st May 1915.

Send for lists and hurry up orders. Those having our lists already in hand should send in orders without any loss of time.

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING COMPANY.

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Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out, Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free &c.

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF MOURNING,

A SOLDIER'S SING-SONG.

There are many signs of returning life in Paris. Flags fluttering on shop-fronts in the fresh March winds seem to express a new sort of courage, a courage in consonance with the *communiqués*, says "The Times" special correspondent at Paris. A wave of optimism has submerged the town. It is apparent in the gay-coloured walls inviting to amusement; it is apparent, also, in conversation. The man from the trenches speaks convincingly of the approaching end, and the *café* strategist makes haste to agree, with the air of "I told you so!" The war will end much quicker than was thought, say both; the forces are too great to be long resisted. Official information encourages these hopes, and so the world goes more readily to the restaurant, where fancy bread proclaims triumphant civilization. But the theatres still wait for custom. Around them rages controversy. Is it seemly to enjoy oneself, or should one refrain out of deference for the neighbour and for those who fight? The question is not merely one of personal taste, but is related to economics. If the theatres are closed, how is the artist to live? But the argument, however specious, lacks general acceptation.

At a charity concert the other day a popular actress was hissed because she danced a few steps of the tango. It was not in tune with the popular mood. Indeed, the war has killed the tango, and prudish Paris rejoices. Congratulation comes from those who, like dress-makers, suffer from its virtual prohibition; they profess to find comfort in an improved taste.

MOURNING FOR HEROES.

The subject of mourning is as much discussed as the theatres. Should one mourn outwardly the hero, or glory in his death, as a sacrifice offered to heaven? The homage of tears ill befits the laurel-crown, however natural the grief. And, again, it has the disadvantage of discouraging others. The sombre black veils of bereaved widows and mothers depress the young soldier departing for the front. At best the custom is somewhat pagan and often has not the excuse of near relationship. Cousins throw themselves, as if eagerly, into deep mourning for the dead. And yet, surely, his death differs from that of the civilian dying from illness or from accident in the street. Upon his kindred must fall something of the satisfaction of duty done, something of the glow of the patriot in a glorious end, something of the *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*. Mourning evidently is not the medium of consolation, but the advertisement of woe, and, therefore, unsuitable in the present war, which battles for the Higher Ideal.

In England, a Sovereign by her own authority can modify a custom; in France, it is not so easy. No sartorial influence radiates from the Elysee. The only "Court" is opinion and the dressmaker. The latter obviously has her limitations—and her interests, too. Yet something could be done to lighten mourning by inciting ingenuity. If attractive alternatives were presented to the purchaser, the feminine desire for novelty would triumph, perhaps, over the fetish of a long tradition. There is observable, already, some revolt from tyranny. Many a young woman would gladly break from imprisoning crepe were she not in awe of the family. The grandmother, the aunt, the wealthy second cousin have to be considered. Any leavening of the lump of dismal fashion might be construed into a want of feeling and respect for the dead.

"FOOTING" AND FASHION.

Yet new influences are at work, though the casual observer may be unaware of them. The black seems to him as black as ever, the veils as long and lugubrious. But behind the sable signs are others significant of change. Your able writer on feminine subjects has touched upon them; but one may be insisted upon. British influences, as well as those of the war itself, are at work to simplify costume. The mere fact that rich women have to walk, having no longer their motor-car (commandeered for military service), has favoured a new hygiene, and dress has had to keep pace. "Footing," the quaint French phrase employed in the fond belief that it is English, has become a necessity, and skirts must give play to limbs.

There is a deep psychological reason why Paris must remain the centre of that artistic creation which is denominated fashion. The key of the mystery is courage. While the *bourgeoisie* lack courage to break from conventions, there is a class, youthful and ardent, and ready to risk all in the name of innovation and experiment. It is the class that led in aviation. It leads in dress-designing and must continue to do so because it dares everything. It fears not exaggeration to-day, knowing that it will be corrected to-morrow by the very fact that it excites criticism. This marks the great distinction of the Parisian temperament from any other; it is always ready, figuratively and literally, to *se casser la tete* for an idea.

In the claim of America to displace Paris is something more than jealousy; there is race antagonism. It is notorious that a large part of the dressmaking industry in the United States is in the hands of the Germans, who have patriotic reasons for their bluff. On the other hand, they have systematically pirated Paris "models," reproducing them as their own—the flattery of imitation. But Paris possesses too many elements of superiority to fear dethronement artistic inpulse is in the air; *chis* grows between the stones of the Place Vendome.

A NEW SALOON PICTURE.

Though, as I have said, there is a tendency to limit pleasures, there is no sadness in the air. Dressed in a tight-fitting uniform with bright buttons, a forage cap set jauntily on her head, she incarnates the military spirit. Her influence is electric. She mounts upon a chair in the big gallery of the Grand Palais where pictures hang in the spring, but to-day serves as dining-hall and concert-room. In a few staccato phrases she rouses her audience as if striking chords upon an instrument. Convalescents join rapturously in the chorus, taking infinite pains to acquire it, and, with true French sense of rhythm, they give the *trois bans* sharp and emphatic like volley-firing in honour of the last performer. And then Miss Anna Held sings "Tipperary." It is admirably done, with a touch of wistfulness and a *soupcon* of accent which great glee, stumbling a little over the English, but pushing on with real military ardour.

And then an elderly song-writer sings his own compositions, full of allusion to the "Boches" and the valour of France and her Allies. He has an immediate success. Later he rushes down the aisle, like the avenging hero in a Chinese play, arm outstretched, finger pointing, demanding applause for a comrade who has just sung. It is vigorously given. This old patriot knows how to touch the French temperament, how to apply the torch to the powder train. No, the soldier is not sad.

THE HINDENBURG CULT.

COMPARISONS WITH KANT AND LUTHER.

In spite of the recent German failures on the Eastern front, says a writer in the "Daily News and Leader," the Hindenburg cult seems to be as zealously pursued as ever. He is regarded as the real national hero of the war, the Siegfried of the modern Nibelungen epic, as can be seen from an article contributed on him by Herr Paul Harms in the "Berliner Tageblatt." Those who know that gentleman's previous writings will experience some difficulty in finding what his precise qualifications are for discussing military matters; but having surveyed the teachings of Moltke and Schlieppen (the late Chief of the General Staff who died a few years ago) Herr Harms finds that Hindenburg is their legitimate heir in the direct line of succession. He then says:

"In one well-meaning appreciation the other day one read—and the view was taken over by numerous newspapers—that Hindenburg had created for himself a strategy of his own. Without knowing the man personally, I should be inclined strongly to affirm that he would be the first to oppose such a view. True strategy cannot be made by anybody. Hindenburg is not a genius who has fallen from the skies, who might just as well have arisen in France or in Russia. His generalship bears as unmistakably the stamp of "made in Germany" as anything else which may annoy the enemy. It has not been evolved by any single person or persons, but by a whole generation of workers, and the names of Moltke, Schlieppen, and Hindenburg merely mark the summits, just as those of Luther, Lessing, and Kant form three high-towering summits in another mountain chain of the German spiritual plateau."

A WORD TO GRUMBLERS.

This is a bold comparison, probably intended by its very boldness to calm the growing uneasiness among the German public at the barrenness of the results hitherto achieved by the "Kant" of strategy. Herr Harms's less extravagant colleague, ex-Major Moraht, writing in the same issue of the "Tageblatt," takes a more modest view. Having recapitulated all the small local successes which have been registered by the recent bulletins of the Main Headquarters, he proceeds to say:

"I really do not know what more could one want in the brief span of time, during which we have been pressing against the Russian right wing. Those who undervalue these operative achievements of ours, and imagine that the object ought to be attained more quickly in that area of war during a bad Russian winter, have formed a very superficial idea of the war."

When military critics begin to fall foul of "grumblers," it is a pretty sure sign that they themselves are aware of the weakness of their case. "Jupiter, thou art angry—hence thou art wrong."

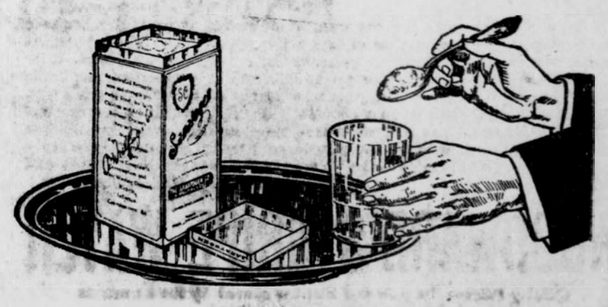
NATIONAL UNITY.

A "Free Union of the Fatherland" having recently been formed by heterogeneous elements—mostly Conservatives, but including professors and writers of various colour—to cultivate the spirit of national unity not only during but also after the war, the Imperial Chancellor has addressed to its president a letter giving his blessing to the undertaking. He writes:

"We cannot at this moment, when the struggle for the attainment of the object of the war—that is, the defeat of our enemies—is still proceeding, discuss in detail all the questions which will have to be solved during and after the peace negotiations. . . . But we can, in the meantime, prepare the spirit in which our nation should co-operate in the realisation of the conditions of its future life. This spirit I perceive in the principles proclaimed by your association. Of course, the strife of parties will commence again, but just as the nation has learnt to act in the hour of need, so must the new political struggles be animated by mutual respect embracing all the sections of the population from the prince to the simple worker.

I look forward with joyful confidence to the task which peace will set before us—the task of strengthening an externally strong Germany and consolidating her internally in the spirit of freedom and common love of the Fatherland."

"Nice words butter no parsnips." That is what the Socialists will think, having just learnt a new lesson in the Prussian Diet—how little good promises are allowed by the Junkers to be translated into practice.



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This will give you that extra nerve-energy which makes you feel "fit" and fresh all day.

And it will save you from Heat Prostration!

Sanatogen in the morning means a better day's work—means increased energy and staying-power—means that you feel brighter, fresher, and keener all day, in spite of the exhausting heat. Try it!

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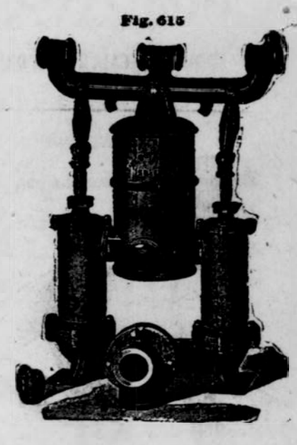

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